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Naval Conference Breaks Down

After seven weeks' discussion, representatives of Powers fail to reach agreement

THE Geneva Three-Power Naval Conference, called by President Coolidge to endeavor to reach an agreement regarding the construction of cruisers and smaller war craft, broke up without accomplishing its purpose. After weeks of discussion, during most of which the delegates were hopelessly deadlocked, an impasse was reached and the conference was terminated. The rock on which it foundered was the question of cruisers. Great Britain claimed that her interests demanded a large number of light, defensive cruisers of 7,500 tons displacement, carrying six-inch guns. Her program called for 70 of these vessels. The 10,000-ton cruisers now completed or nearing completion would not be replaced, but while they were in commission a total cruiser tonnage of 580,000 tons would be reached. The United States program called for a limit of total cruiser tonnage for Great Britain and the United States of 250,000 to 300,000 each, with no limitation within the total tonnage as to the number of 10,000-ton vessels, armed with eight-inch guns. Such vessels, the British delegates held, were purely for offensive purposes.

Great Britain was represented by Mr. Bridgeman, first lord of the admiralty, Lord Cecil and Admiral Field. Representatives were present from the Dominions except New Zealand, which was represented by Admiral Jellicoe. Hon. Ernest Lapointe represented Canada. The American delegates were Mr. Hugh Gibson, of the naval department and Admiral Hillary Jones and they were assisted by eight naval advisors. Japan was represented by Admiral Saito, Viscount Ishii, and 20 naval advisors. All except the official delegates of the three countries were there in an advisory capacity. Observers were also present from France and Italy.

Mr. Gibson presided, and advanced the American proposals. They were that the ratio of 5-5-3 agreed upon at Washington in 1921 as to capital ships commissioned by Great Britain, United States and Japan, should be applied to cruisers, destroyers and submarines, with a possible revision should any power not represented at the conference engage in extensive building. The proposed tonnage limitation for cruisers was 250,000 to 300,000 for Great Britain and the United States, and 150,000 to 180,000 for Japan; for destroyers 200,000 to 250,000 tons for Great Britain and the United States, and 120,000 to 150,000 for Japan; for submarines, 60,000 to 90,000 tons for Great Britain and the United States and 36,000 to 54,000 for Japan.

The British Proposals

Mr. Bridgeman then put forward the British proposals. He insisted that the special position of Great Britain, depending as she did on the sea for existence, called for the defence of longer trade routes and more coast line within the Empire than for all the other powers. The proposal called for the extension of the life of all classes of ships and the reduction of the size of capital ships by 5,000 tons and of guns by nearly three inches. They also accepted the proposal that the Washington ratio be extended to cruisers of the full size now existing but suggested reducing future cruisers from 10,000 tons (the maximum set by the Washington Agreement) to 7,500 tons. The essential difference here between the British and American proposals is that the Americans wanted a limit to total cruiser tonnage and the British proposed a limit to the size and number of ships. The total tonnage, under the British proposal, however, would be about twice that under the

American plan. The British statement also referred to submarines, of which France and Italy are rapidly increasing their effectives, and maintained that she had to be content with reducing the size of submarines and not with abolishing them.

Japan proposed that no naval program should be adopted for increased relative strength; that each power should be allowed a strength of auxiliaries and submarines on the basis of present effectives; that future construction be limited to replacements within the prescribed naval strength of the respective powers and that there should be no limit set to the building of ships of small dimensions.

The American delegates refused to discuss the question of capital ships, opened up by the British proposals, on the ground that this question had been settled at the Washington conference and would not be open for further discussion until 1931. The longer life of capital ships proposed by Britain would save the construction of six ships between 1931 and 1941 at a cost of £42,000,000. Her wish for the gradual extinction of the 10,000-ton cruisers was because she believes them to be needlessly expensive, and chiefly useful for offensive purposes, whereas the policy is purely one of defence of her coasts and trade routes.

The Anglo-Japanese Agreement

During the conference the British and Japanese agreed to the following arrangement which was submitted to the American delegates: First, the Japanese proposed a combined cruiser-plus-destroyer tonnage of 550,000 for England and America, but the British agreed to a further reduction to 525,000 tons, showing real anxiety to cut expense. On this basis Japan would have the right to build up to 315,000 tons for cruisers and destroyers combined.

Secondly, Japan agreed to a limit of six-inch guns for all cruisers, except those of 10,000 tons. This is a very important concession, for the Japanese have a peculiar affection for eight-inch guns.

Thirdly, that England and America should be allowed 12 10,000-ton cruisers apiece and Japan should have eight. This clause would compel America to build 11 new cruisers of this big type if she aims at exact parity. Japan has four of this class completed, so she might have to build four more to take full advantage of the ratio.

Fourthly, Japan agrees that England should keep the old light pre-war cruisers originally made for the North Sea if she wishes to use them as patrols, they being useless for war. This gives considerable advantage to England, except for offensive purposes, as these obsolete cruisers would not be included in the global tonnage above-mentioned.

Fifthly, Japan asks for the same total submarine tonnage as England and America owing to the necessary defence of her coasts. That point is not yet agreed, as I am told, by the British, probably because the American objection might be strong.

These and other compromise proposals failed to get secure the sanction of the conference, the American delegates holding out for the building of the larger type of cruiser and the British refusing to an agreement on that basis, while also refusing to come down to the maximum tonnage proposed by the United States. After a plenary session, held on Thursday, August 4, at which statements were made by representatives of all three powers, the conference adjourned with the suggestion that another be called before the expiry of the Washington pact in 1931. It had been in almost continuous deadlock during the seven weeks of its duration.

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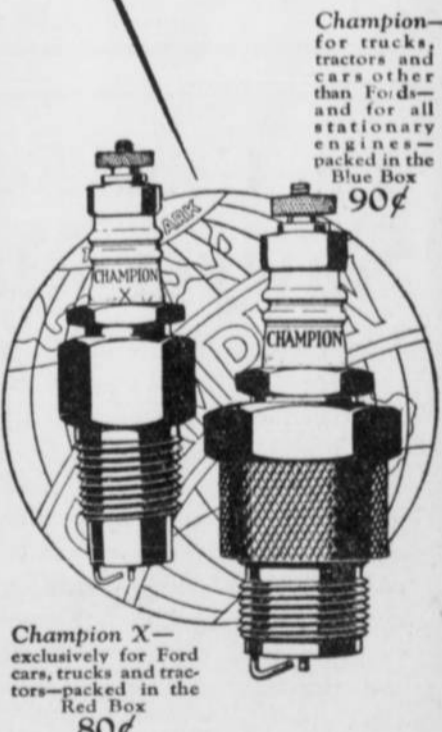
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By AGNES LOUISE PROVOST

This is one of the most gripping stories which The Guide has offered its readers. It is a story packed with mystery, intrigue, love and heroism. The plot centres around the ranch which had belonged to the genial, kindly Matt Blair, who was found dead with his pistol beside him. His only daughter Virginia, a beautiful young girl, is torn between the attraction of city life, her love of the old ranch and her sense of loyalty to carry on the place that was her father's pride. Powerful forces are at work for the ownership of the ranch, all unknown to the girl. There is a silent, unarmed contest of two entirely different types of men for the heart of Virginia, which make a love story that does not end till the last chapter. There are evil and good forces at work which tangle the threads of life for every character in the story. Watch for the opening instalment in September 1 issue.



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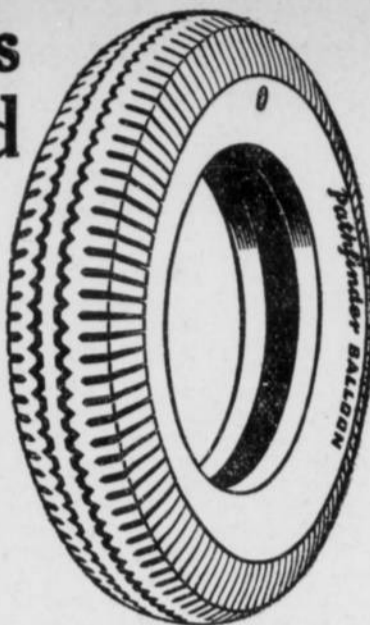


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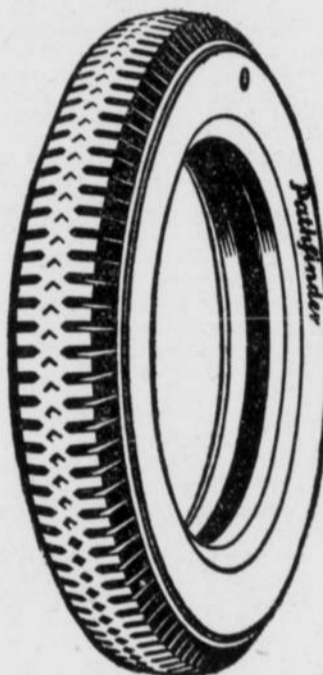
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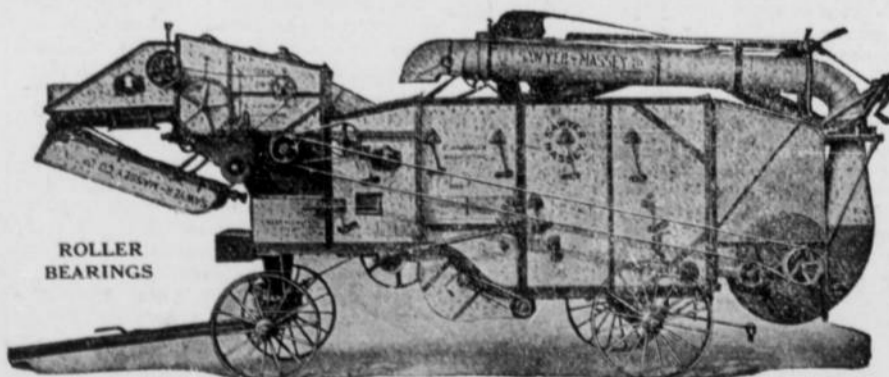
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Irish Safety Measures

Cosgrave takes drastic precautions

The weeks that have passed since the election, held early in June, have been troubled ones for Ireland. The Republicans, led by De Valera, refused to take the oath of allegiance to the King, as prescribed for in the Constitution, and in consequence were refused their seats in the Dail. Following this came the murder of Kevin O'Higgins, the strongest member of President Cosgrave's cabinet, and for whose murder President Cosgrave declares the responsibility lies with the extreme wing of the irregular army.

While the government has been coping with the situation, the chief group in the opposition, the Labor party, have not been active in their opposition, something like a truce being observed so as not to embarrass the government. Three measures have been brought down, dealing with the situation: The Safety Bill gives the minister of justice power to banish anyone suspected of sedition. A person arrested on suspicion for a breach of the Treasonable Offences Act must be detained for three months, power of release being only with the minister or the police. Special courts for the trial of offenders against the State may be set up by the minister and they will have power to enforce the death penalty for the mere possession of arms.

Heading Off De Valera

The second bill is an amendment to the Election Act which will require candidates for election to the Dail or the Senate to make before nomination a declaration on oath of intention to take their seats therein. The enforcement of this Act would prevent the irreconcilable Republicans from becoming candidates as it would necessitate their taking an oath that they would take their seat in the Dail which they have hitherto refused to do when elected.

The third bill is a constitutional amendment for the purposes of confining the right of demanding the suspension of a bill to those members who have taken the oath of office and by deleting the provisions relating to the initiation by the people of proposals for laws or constitutional amendments. The latter clause is probably included because of De Valera's move to have a referendum on the abolition of the clause in the constitution demanding an oath of allegiance to The King before taking a seat in either houses of parliament.

How Proportional Representation Worked

In the general election, 30 constituencies elected 152 members to the Dail under the proportional representation system. The following table shows the number of first choices obtained by each party, the seats won and the seats in proportion to votes. The result of the voting is that the members elected by each group tallies pretty closely with the proportion of its supporters. The smaller groups are slightly under-represented because in some multiple constituencies they had not sufficient following to elect a member and the second choices went to candidates of the larger groups:

Parties	Votes	Seats Won	Seats in Proportion to Votes
Government	314,684	46	42
De Valera	299,626	44	40
Labor	143,987	22	19
Independents	139,679	14	19
Farmers	109,114	11	14
National League	84,048	8	11
Sinn Fein	41,436	5	5
Ind. Republicans	9,215	2	1
Clann Eireann	5,567	0	1

Two outstanding personages in the political history of Ireland have died. One of these was John Dillon. For 30 years he was one of the prominent figures in the battle for home rule. After the death of John Redmond he succeeded him as chairman of the Irish Nationalist party. During the war he at first opposed conscription but later withdrew his opposition on the advice of Redmond.

Countess Marekiewicz, who died following an operation, was returned in the last election as a supporter of the Fianna Fail, the de Valera group. In her early life she studied art and while in Paris met her future husband, a Polish count. Later they separated. She was the first woman to be elected to the Imperial parliament but never took her seat.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Issued on the First and Fifteenth of each month

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THE lowly hen reigned supreme in Ottawa from July 27 to August 4, even the royal princes and the British Premier doing homage to her in their passage through the city. For in this time the Capital was the meeting place of the third World's Poultry Congress, at which chicken raisers and technical experts from 41 countries gathered to exchange views and to admire the avian aristocracy of the world.

Nothing so splendid in the way of a poultry show was ever seen before. Over 6,000 birds, the largest number ever collected under a Canadian roof, claimed the admiration of the crowds. A very large portion of these were utility birds, many of them with records unequalled even so short a time ago as 1924, the date of the previous congress at Barcelona, Spain.

Besides the official international delegates thousands of Ontario townsmen and farmers crowded Ottawa's spacious fair grounds on every day of the show, exhibiting a degree of interest in the display of nations reminiscent of the best tradition of our own Brandon fair.

The morning sessions of the congress were given over to lectures during which nearly 150 papers were read by experts who have delved into every phase of the poultryman's art. As five lecture rooms were run concurrently, it was impossible for a visitor to get more than a fraction of this new information, but as with previous world's congresses these papers will be published in one bound volume which may be purchased for three dollars from the secretary at Ottawa, E. N. Rhoades. The worth of this volume may be measured by the fact that the last one has been used as a text book at some of the leading agricultural colleges in Canada.

Parlez-vous Francais?

International affairs of this kind always show Britons and Americans to be the poorest linguists in the world. English and French were both accepted as the official languages of the congress, and many European delegates, Hollanders, Spaniards, Italians and others, were equally at home in both the languages required for the proceedings, but in-

Representatives from half the countries of the world convene at Ottawa—Canadian policies widely commended—\$5,000 offered for pen of British Columbia Leghorns

By P. M. ABEL

variably the faces of the English-speaking delegates took on a pained expression when speakers drifted into the alternative French. This was overcome to some extent by official interpreters, but the whole business would have been tremendously expedited if Britishers and Americans attending could have spoken the language of Quebec.

Our national conceit suffered another jar in discovering the proficiency of poultrymen in other lands, and the intensity with which they are pursuing scientific enquiry relating to the raising of birds. Visitors discovered that the turbaned Egyptian, with his mud incubator, older than Tutankhamen, rivals our accomplishments with modern machinery, that the Mikado's scientists are just as clever as our own in welding together the characteristics that are desired in a breed for Japan's diminutive farms, that the hated Bolshevik is achieving conquests against germ enemies in the chicken house, where the search of others has been unavailing.

Where Canadians Excel

But with all due humility, Canadians have reason to feel that their poultry industry stands in the very forefront because of its lead in the economy of production and because of its market organization. Indeed Canada was chosen as the meeting place for the 1927 congress because representatives of the other nations wished to get a close-up of poultry registration and egg grading, the two factors which give Canada the momentary supremacy she enjoys.

Poultry raising has probably advanced farther in the last 15 years than any other department of farm activity. When Edward Brown and his English associates founded in 1913 the organization out of which these triennial congresses have grown, a 200-egg hen was a phenomenon. Today a hen must lay 300 eggs before she attracts notice. There are probably

more 300-egg hens in existence today than there were 200-egg hens before the war.

In no other country of the world has constructive breeding been pushed with more vigor than in Canada. Through laying contests and records of performance work, carried out by the Federal Department of Agriculture acting conjointly with voluntary provincial associations, production has been vastly speeded up. Canada has today 34,000 birds with certificates of merit, which are given only to females with records of 200 eggs a year, or to males descended from high-laying females. The province of British Columbia alone has more high-producing birds than any other similar area in the world. Today about seven per cent. of the Canadian hens subjected to the rigorous test of the department are able to qualify for honors.

The policies by which Canadian birds have reached this high standard, and the measures by which this superior blood is being diffused throughout the country to raise the general level of poultry stocks, were explained in addresses by W. A. Brown and A. G. Taylor, of the Ottawa Department. The ideas embodied in these policies were copied from the United States, but while the several states embarked on dissimilar projects, or stood still, looking enviously on at those which had the best start, the centralized authority of Ottawa gave Canadians the chance for concerted effort with happy results.

There have been difficulties to surmount, and the work of the Ottawa branch in recording poultry has not escaped criticism, but the judgment of the foreign delegates at the Congress was best summed up in the glowing tribute of Oscar Brown, an English delegate, who declared that the rest of the world was thrilled at this superb achievement of the Dominion, and predicted the day when

the fundamentals of the Canadian system would have to be adopted by his own country if there was to be any pretense of economical production.

Several papers were read by foreign delegates describing modifications of the Canadian system which had been devised to meet conditions in their several countries, but in every case the source of their inspiration was generously acknowledged. Surely nothing could be better designed to stimulate the further spread of poultry registration than this meed of praise from abroad.

Eggs vs. Pretty Feathers

Twenty years ago the best fowl in any breed was the one which came closest to the standard of perfection demanded by the fanciers of that breed. In other words, the best bird was the one which had the form and the markings. But the show bird has never been the heaviest layer and the insistence on laying performance in late years has produced a line of cleavage which cuts clear across every breed. On the one hand we have utility fowls and on the other hand show fowls. Many are the verbal battles which have been fought between the rival factions and satisfactory compromise has been slow in coming.

Discussion on this point at the congress seems to indicate that good sense is beginning to prevail. Dr. Weinmueller told of an interesting compromise which has been worked out in his native Germany. Show birds are taken over by a state agency six months before the exhibition and trapnested. They are then scored for production, 400 being perfect score. A judge then goes over the class at the time of exhibition, scoring according to standard of perfection, the perfect score for this being 100, or a total of 500 for perfection in both performance and appearance. Prof. Jas. E. Rice, Cornell, gave one of the most forceful addresses of the convention in which he warned against the danger of laying undue stress on production records. "There is an unflinching correlation between the size of the egg and the size of the bird," said Prof. Rice. "To have strong, healthy birds, capable of perpetuating

Turn to Page 24

Wheat is Still Their Best Bet

The farming system that will bring more money into the Swift Current district has not been invented

By R. D. COLQUETTE

YOU can hold out all the grim and grizzly warnings you like about wheat mining, but the system of farming that will make more money than wheat growing in this district under present conditions has not been invented. Wheat growing will persist as long as the system gives yields and present economic conditions persist. In wheat growing the farmer has gainful employment every day during the summer. All the time he is working on his wheat he is making money. The argument regarding the employment of spare time in mixed farming falls to the ground unless the practice of mixed farming produces better returns than wheat growing, which at present comparative prices it will not do.

That is the opinion expressed by J. G. Taggart, superintendent of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, on the occasion of my visit there one morning early in June. The preceding afternoon we had motored around the district and called on several farmers, including those whose farm layouts illustrate this page. Anyone who thinks that the Swift Current country is part of the great American desert has but to look at them and reflect that 25 years ago these men were ordinary homesteaders—whose capital consisted chiefly of brains and grit—to convince himself that the fears entertained about this particular part of the country, a few years ago, were unfounded.

"Under wheat growing the tendency is to increase the size of the outfits and machinery," continued Mr. Taggart. "Farmers are buying tractors and the result is that the farms are increasing in size. It is not a matter of getting a maximum return per acre. There are lots of acres. It is a question of a man getting the maximum return from his labor. My observation is that a man with a section or more is doing his work as carefully and getting as good yields as the man with a smaller acreage. If they have looked after the cultivation the rest is a matter of rainfall and when the rainfall is good they take a big crop. The maximum economical size of a farm in this district is at least a section."

Fall Rains Count, Too

Mark Twain once complained that everybody talked about the weather but nobody ever did anything about it. But with all our talking about it there is still something to be said.

"There is a general saying in this country that unless we get the June rains we are shot," said Mr. Taggart. "While there is some truth in this, heavy rains the preceding fall will make a crop with a moderate June rainfall. The reserve in the soil distinctly improves the chances of a good harvest. Two concrete illustrations of this were furnished by the 1915 and 1925 crops. In both these years in this district the April-May-June-July rainfall was below the average, while the crop was above the average because in both preceding falls the rainfall was heavy. In 1914, 11 inches of rain fell in August, September and October. In October, 1924, in one storm alone we got nearly three inches. The fall rains are of great importance and the fact that we get them doesn't lessen the chances of getting rain the following June."

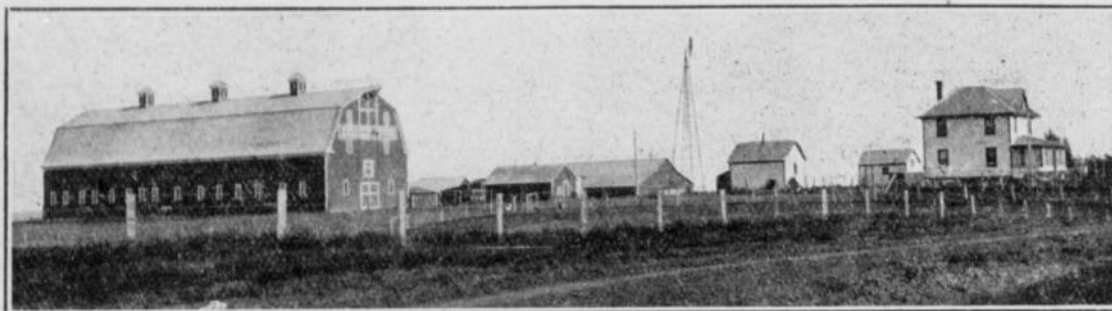
There is, he explained, a down grade in the precipitation line from Winnipeg westward to a point the other side of Medicine Hat, after which the line rises rapidly. Furthermore, in the dryer sections there is a higher temperature and more wind, which increases evaporation. There is another consideration, which is that at, say Qu'Appelle, there is always rainfall in June, varying from three per cent. to 38 per cent. of the total, while at Medicine Hat the June precipitation may vary from nothing at all to 58 per cent. of the total for the year.

Some of the ideas concerning the conservation of moisture that have gained wide

acceptance have proved to be entirely erroneous when subjected to scientific study at the Swift Current farm. For five years results have shown consistently that moisture is not lost any faster without a soil mulch than with one. The cause of variation in moisture loss is not the condition of the surface of the soil. It is about the same no matter what condition the soil surface is in. The controllable loss is due to plant growth. The secret of successful moisture conservation is in keeping the surface of the soil in condition so that moisture can enter it freely and then in keeping the weeds from pumping it out. There is a large uncontrollable

loss anyway. On an average 70 per cent. of the moisture which falls during the summerfall year is lost before you get the crop in the next spring. This proportion is lost no matter what you do. The weeds will take it all if you let them. This has also a practical bearing on the question of harrowing a crop after it is up. It may destroy weeds and give them a set back, but breaking the crust and forming a mulch does not help the crop. Definite experiments at Swift Current have shown that the yield has not been increased by the practice.

Mr. Taggart had some practical suggestions to make on handling the summer-



H. G. ROSENBURY came from Ohio in 1904, and homesteaded seven-and-a-half miles north of Swift Current. He started with less than \$500, and every dollar he has accumulated since has been made out of the soil. He owns three sections and built this barn out of the proceeds of his 85,000-bushel 1915 crop. Lots of power—horse, mule and tractor—and plenty of feed always ahead, is necessary on his farm, he says. Wild oats, stinkweed and Russian thistles are his worst weeds enemies. He believes that they used to plow too deep and now only plows about three inches, just enough to cover. On an average his yields have been about 18 bushels, summerfallow and stubble, for 21 years. His farm is mouldboard plow land, a chocolate loam, and is representative of the good land in the district. Mr. Rosenbury gives you the impression of a man who knows how to run his business.



D. D. RONEY located on his present place in 1903, as a homesteader, and farms five quarters, 700 acres of which are under cultivation, 400 in crop and the rest in summerfallow. He aims to take two crops and sometimes three, but has come to the conclusion that more frequent summerfallow is worth trying, and is fallowing 300 acres this year. He discs it early and leaves the plowing later than usual. This makes late summer cultivation unnecessary, the land settles well and soil drifting is lessened, he claims. He has three six-horse outfits, works hard, keeps plenty of feed in store, uses his head and runs the business. He thinks a farm doesn't look like one without a barn which is the reason that he built his before he got a car. When he got one it was a Chrysler 70. His average yield for the last six years has been about 20 bushels.



ANTONY Nerada farmed up near the South Saskatchewan for a few years, but his land was light, so he moved down south-east of Swift Current a few miles in 1921. He believes in keeping things neat and tidy. His lawn is well groomed, his hedges neatly trimmed and his walks kept in order. As for thorough farming, last year he won the Kiwanis silver cup, for having the cleanest farm in the district. Outside of one year when he was hailed he has secured an average of over 20 bushels. He keeps lots of feed ahead, and this year, when he ran short of oats, threshed 300 bushels from a 1925 stack, and they came out well for the stack was well built, as anyone who knows him would expect. He keeps nine horses and a tractor on three quarters. The work can't crowd you into a corner when you have a tractor on the place, he says.

fallow. For instance, work on summerfallow should commence at least as soon as the crop is in and in some cases, where the weeds are getting ahead, it might pay to attend to them even before the seeding is finished. Summerfallowing with the cultivator is about as laborious as plowing it and there is little to choose as far as results are concerned. If land is infested with wild oats it is better to summerfallow with the cultivator or at least to plow shallow. If they are plowed down deeply they will keep coming up for years. Keep them near the top and you can grow them out. From practical experience he has found no large scale summerfallow substitute. Corn and potatoes are the only real substitutes and present economic conditions absolutely prohibit the possibility of their adoption on anything like the scale required.

Forage Crops

Mixed farming depends on the success with which forage crops can be grown. In the dry belt the distribution of rainfall favors annual crops. Rye grass, brome and alfalfa do well when there is lots of rainfall in April and May, but any crop is equally helped under those conditions. In normal years they are just the months when the rainfall is light, so that natural conditions work against permanent crops. Sweet clover will wiggle through with less moisture than permanent crops but the difficulty is in getting a catch. You can always get a catch by seeding

on summerfallow but that means that you use the land two years to get one year's growth of hay. Sown with the grain crop it germinates alright but when the crop pumps the soil dry toward harvest it kills out. The permanent grass crops stand this drying out better than sweet clover, but on some years it is difficult to get a stand even of them.

When it comes to growing corn for cattle feed an important consideration is that over a five-year period it produces very little more dry matter than oats, and oats can be grown at one-third the cost.

"Just the same," said Mr. Taggart, "we still believe that it is advisable for a farmer to try to grow these crops in a small way. If they fail on him he can still sow oats or spring rye. Most farmers keep a small acreage of prairie or they seed to brome or rye grass. This gives a small pasture to turn the horses out on. In the summer they are working their horses hard and have to feed them. In winter nine out of ten farmers turn their horses out to rustle. It is more a summer feed problem than a winter feed problem."

"If it ever becomes necessary to rest the land from wheat it might be worked out on this plan: summerfallow, wheat, wheat; summerfallow, wheat, wheat, seeded down, hay, hay. That would give about 75 acres of hay on a half-section while the rest would be in summerfallow and wheat."

"Drifting is not so serious a problem as we thought a few years ago. A series of bad years overtook us but lately it has not been so bad. A mixture of western rye and brome makes a good tough sod, which leaves lots of fibre in the soil. Sweet clover has been greatly overestimated in this connection. What experience we have had indicates that it has a mellowing effect on the soil which tends toward drifting. The big root stalks do not hold the soil well."

"Our natural fertility is ample and as far as we have gone the addition of fertilizers has had no effect on yields. Decline in fertility can be measured in terms of nitrogen. There is a sharp loss the first few years as shown by chemical analysis, but that is chiefly because the available nitrogen has been leached out into the subsoil. After the first two or three years the decrease is not so noticeable. We have a quarter that has been farmed for 25 years under a straight summerfallow-wheat-wheat rotation. The loss of nitrogen in plow depth was 30 per cent., which does not affect the yield."

Wild West on the Midway

By LESLIE GORDON BARNARD

It was rather in the nature of a "busman's holiday" for Meloney to take a stroll down the Midway. But it so chanced that the opening day of the exhibition coincided with his afternoon off—and Jennie wanted to go. So there he was, in mufti, a great barge of a man, looking and feeling considerably less comfortable in civilian clothes than he did in his uniform. Meloney loved his uniform only less than he loved Jennie. And sometimes, at that, duty demanded an even stricter allegiance.

Jennie worked in a factory; she should be there now, but a giddy whim to see the opening of the big event had made her sacrifice half a day's pay. She hung companionably on the big arm of Policeman Meloney, and led a gay progress down the Midway.

Suddenly she stopped short, with a little cry of delight. "Look, Jim! There's Lannie—he told me he'd be on duty here and to watch for him!"

Meloney shot a quick, troubled glance that way. A fierce little pang of anger and jealousy shot through him. In uniform Lance was the beau ideal of a police officer; tall as Meloney, but without his tubbiness—the figure of an athlete, the face of—well, Meloney didn't know much about the "Who's Who" in Greek mythology, but he figured it'd be one of them there dago gods. Only he didn't suppose the gods wore a finicky little moustache like Lance did. Meloney took that moustache as a symbol of all he hated in his rival. Apart from that he could not understand why they kept Lance on the force. He was sure the lieutenant must have learned, long since, things about Lance—little, mean, underhand things. No, he couldn't just understand it. But then there were many things beyond the grasp of Meloney. Not physical things; scores of crooks knew only too well the tenacity and strength of Meloney's grip. But in his thinking he ran to the obvious; the shrewdness and craft of Lance were beyond his ken.

He stood aside now, patiently enough, while Jennie left him and ran to greet Lance. Little butterfly! Little orange butterfly! Meloney took off his great floppy-brimmed felt hat and fanned himself; it was a hot day, and you always felt it worse when you weren't in uniform. He stood fanning himself and wondering, with a sudden acute perception—unusual in him—if Lance could possibly feel like he did about that orange butterfly; if Lance loved well enough to note the sleaziness of the cheap, flimsy dress, the stoop of the shoulders, the sharpness of the shoulder blades where you could see them through the gauzy mesh! Beside him on a crude outer platform a "barker" rang a gong and cried his wares:

"See the Daughters of the Sea—the only original Diving Bells of the Midway." At the sound of the gong, the curtains at the entrance to the side-show parted, and girls ran out, gaudily cloaked. To a calliope's music they threw aside their cloaks and danced in their shoddy bathing suits. Meloney had seen them often before. He and Lance had been on duty here other seasons. And Lance had laughed in that nasty way he had; laughed and afterwards, in the station, joked about it to "the boys." Meloney, watching them again with a fascination he always felt at sight of them, experienced a desire to step in and stop the performance, and take the poor, painted creatures away from the gaze of those in the crowd who, like Lance, laughed and made lewd jokes.

Lance! Lance! Lance! How he hated the name. Just now Lance's

head was tilted back a little, laughing at something Jennie had said. A handsome enough face—but weak, weak! Meloney, being an honest fellow, tried to tell himself he was prejudiced in this, but the thing would not down. And he had facts enough to back it up. . . . Now Lance was eyeing Jennie, in her thin orange dress, just like he eyed the show girls. . . .

Meloney's nails ground into the palms of his hands. Whenever he thought of Lance and Jennie, the big man understood a little better what it must feel like to be in the shoes of murderers he had known, and taken into durance. . . .

II

He was glad when the Midway was "done"—from end to end; the ape-faced man; the Fat Family; the dozen and one human abnormalities displayed to the morbid gaze of fellow humans; the mechanical whirligigs that made Meloney's head spin, but which he conscientiously went through with for Jennie's sake. Meloney, for all his obtuseness in some things, was shrewd enough to recognize, and experienced enough to know, that much of all this side-show stuff was cheap and silly and tawdry. But he did not blame Jennie for thinking it all wonderful. Not when he remembered the home to which Jennie went at the close of her working day, or the unlovely factory from which the six o'clock whistle released her. Just because of all that he caught her arm a little tighter, and something that he almost was afraid might be unmanly and unfitting in an officer of the law, come into his throat.

But he was glad to get clear of the Midway, because it seemed to him that even when Lance was not in sight—and he seemed suddenly ubiquitous—his influence haunted every concession. In the midst of some remark Meloney would find Jennie's eyes not on him, but wandering . . . searching, he knew, for another sight of the young officer whose uniform so became him, and whose helmet and chin strap framed the face of one of them there dago gods!

You couldn't blame the kid! She couldn't know! But—what if she were blind until too late? What if Lance won out against him?

Panic seized Meloney. How could he tell her, warn her against Lance? To begin with, she'd not believe. And then, it didn't seem just the

Somebody nearby, overhearing, tittered. He was so obviously embarrassed! Now he became red to the tips of his ears. Jennie led him away, laughing it off.

"You crazy big wop!" she said with quite sisterly affection, "Can that stuff today, dearie! Can't you tumble to it that it's my day off—and I don't want to even think?"

"I—I'm sorry—kiddo—I—"

"Don't go apologizing" she laughed. "You're always so dead serious!" She caught his arm. "Take me back to the Midway."

"The—the what? But we done all that, Jennie."

"I like it! I like the crowds and the noise, and lookit!—the lights are all coming on!"

Meloney obeyed. Like stars against the dimming blue, the electric lights on ferris wheel, and flying boats, and aeriels of every kind scattered out into the dusk. The medley of noises increased; a babel of voices pierced through with gongs, and jazz, and occasionally the punctuating jar of revolver shots from the Wild West Show. As they passed it now, a dozen cowboys on rather mild-appearing broncos, were lined up on a platform outside the show, advertising for patrons. One, dismounted, performed prodigies of skill with a rope, occasionally dropping a lasso lightly and skillfully over the heads of individuals or couples standing sufficiently



The whirling rope descended upon them binding them for an instant together.

thing—a fellow officer and all . . . Panic drove him back into his usual obtuseness. He took the obvious course of leading Jennie into the section of the exhibition reserved for "home-makers." Furniture and carpets; draperies and kitchenware; and then a series of rooms on a small scale, all furnished neat and nice as you please for ever so little down and so much a month! Easy—even on his pay. And all so cozy. His heart fluttered as it had never in the toughest corner of the underworld.

"I say, Jennie!" He took off his hat and wiped his brow of great drops. "I say, Jennie—I guess you and I could make out—pretty good—with some of that!"

apart in the watching crowd. Meloney and Jennie being conspicuous at the moment in this way, the whirling rope descended upon them, binding them for an instant together. A gale of laughter beat against them; for Meloney it was a moment of almost happy confusion—the girl close to him, clinging, laughing, while he undid the noose.

Meloney looked up to toss the rope back upon the cowboy aggressor, and stiffened.

He was looking into a pair of eyes—dare-devil eyes—possessing a peculiar squint he could never forget. Those eyes had looked his way from the dock as he gave his evidence—three years ago was it? Must be all of that; this bird got three years in the cage! Meloney worked hard to put him there. He had worked extra hard because Lance had run the fellow in before on

a similar charge of relieving some one of a watch. Only Lance hadn't pressed the charge hard enough to get a conviction. So Meloney worked hard on his and got him three years.

Jennie was tugging at Meloney's arm; he permitted himself to be led away.

"What's biting you, dearie?" she twittered him. "You look as if you'd seen your grandmother's ghost!"

"It's a guy—I used to know," he told her. No good worrying her with the fact that he had always felt this crook would be a real menace if their ways ever crossed after he got out. Lots made threats at which Meloney laughed. Threats didn't hurt; it was this silent kind who just grinned a



little that you needed to look out for. He'd rarely felt it quite so much as with this chap. "Two-gun Sloakes" they called him. He was supposed to have been a bad man out West. Well, no good telling Jennie; she might worry. Suddenly something of more importance than the menace of Sloakes struck at him. Would Jennie worry—really? He wished he knew. He'd give anything—anything to know.

"Where now?" She was pulling at his arm. "Just a sec, Jim. Lannie's over there. I half promised him I'd come with him tomorrow. He's off duty."

"Tomorrow?" "Sure, it's Saturday, ain't it? Half a day for me, and half a day for him. So we might as well put them together and make a day of it—eh?"

She was laughing not with intent to be unkind, he felt sure. Just her feminine love at setting two men head over heels after her. Poor Jennie—with her slovenly home and unlovely factory. This was life for her. This was wine

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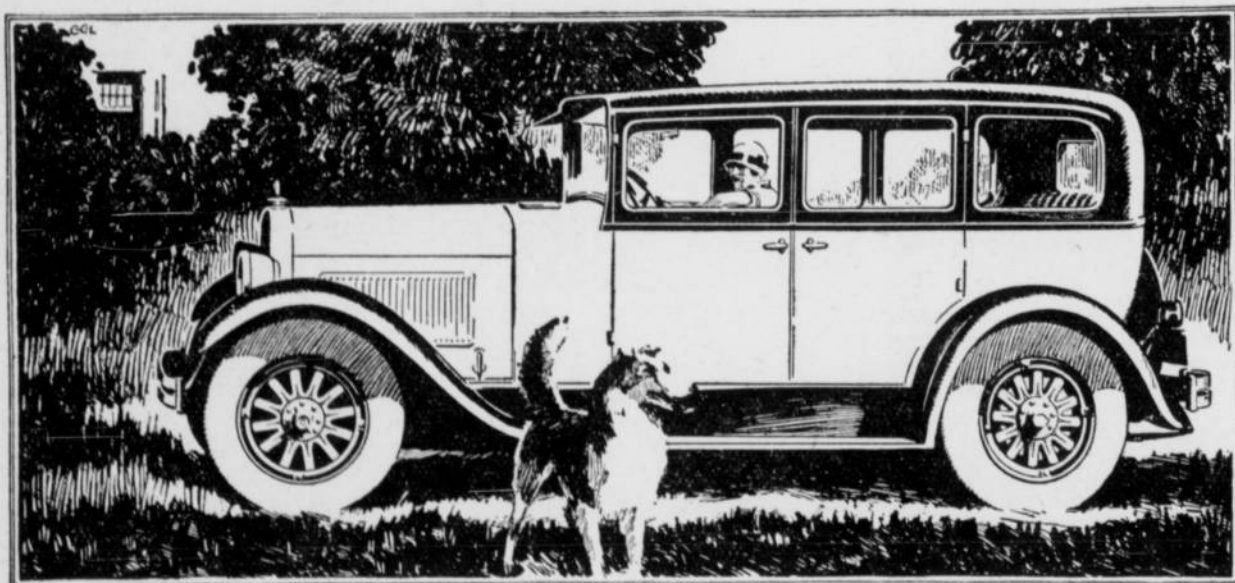
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But he daren't tell her that she might poison herself with too deep a draught of—Lance! Tomorrow she would come with Lance, and he, Meloney, would be on duty. Turn about! But a queer world when you thought of it, with its twists and turns of fate!

III

When Meloney left Jennie's home early in the evening, it was with no calmness of soul; for all that he was outwardly polite and deferential to her family. He resented the giggles and snickers of the younger members even more than he found it hard to bear the studied dislike of Jennie's parents. In a dim fashion, for he was not quick at analysis, he realized that dislike may kindle the opposite, but laughter is deadly. Once he had seen, lying boldly on the table under the grimy electric light in the common living room, a pencilled caricature of himself, done on a cover of a discarded school scribbler. It crudely emphasized his tendency to corpulence; his heavy jowls; and the stubby inelegance of his nose.

He knew, moreover, from the lips of Lance himself, that the latter's position in the household was different. Lance liked to taunt Meloney a little about how famously he, Lance, got on with "Jennie's old woman," and how he had done a good turn or two, sub rosa, for her "old man."

Meloney would stand before the mirror in his bachelor quarters and study himself with dispassionate honesty. He was not beautiful. His figure did the wrong thing at the wrong place. His tongue got twisted up in the slangy give and take of Jennie's home. And, when her "old man" hinted at "certain perquisites" that a stand-in with the force might bring to him—and should—Meloney rubbed his big blob of a nose anxiously, and knew that that sort of thing didn't run in his slow, honest blood.

Never had Jennie seemed more desirable, never more provocative than tonight. The wine of a half day's freedom, of gay crowds and bright lights, brought color to her cheeks and a sparkle to her eyes. It took so little, after all, to bring happiness into her drab existence. If only she would give him the right to, what things he would plan and work out for her—for they two, together!

But laughter—laughter could kill all that; could rob him of the chance; could give Lance his final opportunity. Why must nature have patterned him so nobly, and given Meloney the proportions and appearance of the typical "stage policeman"?

Lance! Lance! Lance! The tram-car, having a faulty wheel, sang the name as it carried him home; another took it up as, uniformed again, he was transported the few blocks to district headquarters. Lance! Lance! Lance!

And the handsome, weak mocking face of Lance grew into imaginary vividness out of the darkness between the regularly-spaced light standards.

Policeman Meloney swung heavily from the step of the moving car as it slowed down for his corner. He was conscious of a passenger following him; and of a hand presently on his shoulder. He swung around, almost expecting to find Lance actually beside him.

"Hullo, Jim!"

"Oh, it's you, Shorty!"

"Shorty it is!" said the bleary-eyed little man, who stood in the circle of light grinning up at him. "Funny, I was just coming to hunt you up. Has Lance told you?"

He said it eagerly, and Policeman Meloney stared at the shrewd little face upturned to his. Shorty, year after year, turned an honest penny at the exhibition each fall. You could see him any day busy with a sack and a spiked pole gathering up the scattered papers on the Midway.

"Lance has told me nothing!" said Meloney.

"Well, I thought maybe I was a fool to send word by him. That's why I come along. There's a fellow down there on the Midway that's got it in for one of you guys—Lance says it's you. Fellow they call 'Two-gun Sloakes'—seems he's got something against you. I don't like to snitch on

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THE GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation

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The Geneva Fiasco

The naval conference at Geneva was a fiasco from start to finish. Instead of achieving its purpose of formulating an agreement limiting the construction of lighter war craft it has paved the way for the big navy advocates in both Great Britain and the United States. Instead of furthering the cause of international goodwill and world peace it has stirred up international jealousies and misunderstandings. The only nation to come out of the conference with credit is Japan, who tried in vain to effect a working compromise and save it from disaster.

Peace has been maintained between Great Britain and the United States for 112 years. During that time there have been serious causes of friction between them, but good sense has always prevailed and the differences have been composed, either by negotiation or arbitration. Following the debt adjustment and the settlement of the Irish question, the goodwill between the two great divisions of the English-speaking world reached the highest point it has ever attained in normal times since the American war of independence. Possible causes of ill-will had diminished until on the whole political horizon there was not the slightest indication of any issue that could involve them in the possibility of war. There was nothing to prevent the two countries from coming together and reaching agreements on the basis that naval competition and rivalry between them was ruled out of consideration.

It is perfectly evident that such sentiments did not dominate the men who met at Geneva nor the governments behind them. They plainly viewed each others proposals from the standpoint that war between Great Britain and the United States was a possibility. Each was determined that the other would gain no advantage that could possibly count in the event of war. The viewpoint represented was not that of the majority of the people of both countries, which is that no question can arise that they cannot settle by peaceful methods. The viewpoint represented was that of the naval departments of the governments, of professional warriors, who think not in terms of international goodwill but in terms of fighting strength. The statesmanship of such men as Hughes and Balfour, which made the Washington conference of 1921 such a success, was conspicuously absent from Geneva.

The failure has left the situation worse than if no conference had been called. It is extremely doubtful if either Great Britain or the United States would have carried to completion a cruiser building program on anything like the scale proposed by them at Geneva. Now there is every likelihood that they will both bend their efforts in that direction and that competition in armaments, limited as to capital ships by the Washington agreement, will be simply transferred to the construction of cruisers, destroyers and submarines.

A repercussion of the Geneva fiasco will probably be the failure of the Disarmament Conference of the League of Nations, which has a preparatory commission to explore the ground and do the preliminary spade work for a disarmament pact. It will discuss land as well as sea armaments. Grave doubts as to its success have arisen since the Geneva conference became deadlocked. When

the three powers entrusted the task of arriving at an agreement for limiting the construction of cruisers to the admirals and experts of their naval departments they set back the cause of disarmament for many years.

It is now clearer than ever that the limitation of sea armaments would be greatly facilitated by formally outlawing war between Great Britain and the United States. A treaty by which these two nations would engage to settle all points of difference between them by negotiation or arbitration is apparently necessary before they can agree to a reduction in naval construction. Each could then proceed with the building of the type of ships it needs up to the tonnage agreed upon.

The Conservative Convention

Everything seems to be moving according to schedule in the preparations for the National Conservative Convention to be held in Winnipeg on October 11. According to reports there will be about three thousand delegates representing Conservative thought in each of the nine provinces. First there will be the Conservative M.P.'s and senators, then the defeated candidates and provincial members, and finally the delegates selected by the rank and file. With such a gathering of the faithful the reputation and the policies past and future of the Grand Old Party ought to be in safe keeping.

National political conventions in Canada are generally held when the fortunes of the party are at low ebb. When a party is in power and the horizon shows no ominous clouds the leaders take it for granted that all is well and that its supporters throughout the country are satisfied—or ought to be. But when the policies of the leaders have failed to woo the electorate the call goes out to rally the faithful from every corner. The convention generates enthusiasm which grows day by day and the delegates go home with renewed zeal, which often results in victory at the next election. The chief danger is that enthusiasm generated at the convention too often carries the delegates off their feet and they endorse policies designed more for catching votes than for legislative enactment. The Liberal conventions of 1893 and 1919 illustrate this danger. No political convention can honestly endorse policies which the party does not consider practicable and fully intend to carry out when in office.

The Conservative convention has two main problems before it, the selection of a leader and the preparation of a platform. It seems to be generally accepted that Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen is permanently out of politics and that his name will not come before the convention. Of others mentioned most prominence is given to Hon. Howard Ferguson, premier of Ontario, and Hon. Hugh Guthrie, present parliamentary leader of the party. The betting appears to favor Mr. Ferguson very strongly. He is not only premier of the province from which the party derives its chief strength, but what is of greater importance, he is quite popular in Quebec, where the party must make gains in order to achieve victory. If Mr. Ferguson will accept the leadership it seems highly probable that it will be accorded him with a large majority. If, however, Mr. Ferguson decides that a provincial premiership in the hand is better than a federal premiership in the bush, Mr. Guthrie seems likely to stand a good chance of a permanent appointment to his \$10,000 job of leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition. It's not a bad job at that and the political fortune wheel may at any five-year period call the opposition leader to the premiership.

But it will be in the preparation of the party platform that the convention will find its chief difficulties. British Columbia and Ontario stand by the Conservative party pretty well through thick and thin, regardless of policy or performance. The maritime provinces fluctuate in their support, though just at present the party stands pretty well in that part of the Dominion. But the province of Quebec, which sends 65 members to Ottawa, and the

prairie provinces, which send 54 members, are more aloof. Mr. Bennett is the sole Conservative from the prairies and there are but four from Quebec. Unless the electors from these two great sections of Canada can be brought to look more kindly upon the party it has no chance of coming into power. To frame a policy which will win support from the misguided people in Quebec and on the prairies is one which will tax the best brains of the party.

With the convention held here in the prairie atmosphere we predict that the "High as Haman's Gallows" and the "brick for brick with the United States" tariff policies will be quietly laid upon the shelf and left among the archives. The new tariff policy enunciated will contain no reference to these two vote losers. It will bear little resemblance to the tariff policy laid down by the Liberal convention in 1919. But, on the other hand, the new Conservative tariff policy will turn out to be practically the same kind of a tariff policy that the Liberal party carries out when in office (when it has its own way). It would save a lot of time and be right to the point if the convention should decide that "The Conservative tariff policy is to be the same as the tariff policy of the Liberal party when that party has a subservient working majority and does not have to depend upon western support." This would be a very brief, reasonably accurate and easily understandable tariff plank for the convention.

We imagine that the transportation policy of the convention will omit the declaration that the Crow's Nest Pass agreement must be removed from the statute books and the prairies left to the mercy of the railway commission. This will be another vote loser to be placed in cold storage.

We expect that the new policy of the Conservative party will be much more democratic than the former ones and more in keeping with the development of public opinion, and if that should transpire we expect that the fortunes of the party will begin to improve.

Navigating the Air

When Bleriot, the French aviator, flew across the English Channel 20 years ago, it was a world famous event. But within ten years of that time Great Britain saw her isolation vanish and the Royal Air Force was organized to cope with aerial invaders. Notable developments in air craft for destructive purposes were made during the war and have continued in a commercial direction for the past nine years. Lindberg's New York to Paris flight, followed and preceded by other famous flights by American, British and European aviators, has set the world agog on the subject of navigating the air.

An eminent engineer predicts that within five years airplanes will leave New York for Paris every half hour and the fare will be \$350 each way, virtually the same as that charged by trans-Atlantic liners. It is stated that plans are being made by a powerful corporation in the United States for a trans-Atlantic airplane service, operating gigantic multi-motored planes to carry 100 passengers. In Germany it is reported that plans are completed for a ten-motored plane to carry 170 passengers and cross the Atlantic in 16 hours. Already there are regular air routes between European cities with planes that carry from six to 20 passengers in addition to their crews and one giant plane has actually carried 50 persons.

For trans-Atlantic or any other long distance air navigation, Lindbergh and all other leading aviators recommend multi-motored machines until such time as a practically infallible motor is developed. With a battery of six to ten motors it is stated that two or three only would be required for driving the airplane while the others would be kept in perfect condition and ready for instant use

in case one of the operating motors should cease to function. By this means aviators predict that motor trouble would be obviated and air travel relieved of one of its chief dangers.

The weather constitutes one of the greatest menaces to aerial navigation and long distance aviators keep closely in touch with their national weather bureaux. Prominent aviators have suggested that regular trans-Atlantic flying should be with two stops. Starting from New York the first landing would be Newfoundland and the second Iceland, on the route to Europe. Others have recommended as feasible the location of a number of floating hangars on the regular air route across the Atlantic. Aviators in touch with air signals would then be able to seek refuge from approaching storms and avoid the danger of the elements.

It seems to be the general idea that the first regular trans-Atlantic service will be for the transportation of mail which will not require such heavy machines and that the passenger air liners will follow later on and that the speed at which passengers will be carried across the Atlantic will vary from 100 to 200 miles per hour. Lindbergh says that aviation has reached the stage where the development of flying depends upon money. What is needed is large funds invested by capitalists who are willing to assume the risk of heavy losses. Experimentation in aerial navigation on such a large scale calls for an immense amount of money. The United States has not the great aviation laboratories which are maintained in Europe through governmental aid so that private initiative must be relied upon.

Income Tax Revenue

It is announced from Ottawa that for the first four months of the present fiscal year, which ended July 31, income tax collections have exceeded \$44,000,000, while the total revenue from the income tax last year amounted to only \$47,386,000. It is expected that the normal income tax collection for the present year will exceed \$50,000,000 despite the decrease of ten per cent. provided in the last budget. In addition to the normal collections, however, Mr. Euler, minister of national revenue, is adopting vigorous methods to collect unpaid arrears and to bring in the full amount of revenue to which the government is entitled under the Income Tax Act. The minister in a recent public address intimated that he expected to collect around \$25,000,000 more through the income tax this year than was collected last year, which would bring the total over \$70,000,000. The tax-paying public (with the exception of the income tax payers) will look upon this as very satisfactory.

A further official announcement that the national debt has been very substantially reduced in the last four months will add to the general satisfaction. The buoyancy of general revenues coupled with the fact that the income tax is producing more revenue despite the ten per cent. reduction is bound to encourage a further raid upon the treasury by income tax payers who will demand a further reduction in the next budget. This is just where the reductions should not take place except that provision may be made for some exemption upon charitable donations and life insurance premiums. When business is good and revenues are buoyant it is time to reduce the national debt as rapidly as possible and prepare

for the days that are bound to come when there will not be excess of revenue over expenditure. Canada is moving forward to a great development and it is easily possible to collect revenues that will meet all current expenditures and wipe out the national debt within a reasonable period. This should be the policy adhered to and the public should set its face against the elimination of the income tax, which is the only tax compelling the well-to-do citizens of Canada to make some contribution toward the cost of running the country in proportion to their ability to pay.

True Statesmanship

Speaking at the opening of the Fort Erie-Buffalo International Bridge, on August 7, Hon. Charles G. Dawes, vice-president of the United States, speaking with the full responsibility of his high office, made the following declaration in reference to the Tripartite disarmament conference at Geneva:

It is unthinkable that Great Britain and the United States will again place upon their peoples the burden of competitive naval building because temporarily their experts disagree in their practical interpretation of that principle. The conference will only result in the stronger demand of the world that the work of interpreting the principle of equality in respective ship programs be continued until a fair agreement is reached.

Every Canadian will heartily endorse the sentiments expressed by the vice-president of the United States and hope that the day will soon come when the naval experts will no longer be allowed to foment disagreement and jealousies between the two great members of the Anglo-Saxon family.



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Halbstadt.....	P. B. Sawatsky	Waskada.....	Geo. R. McLean
Hamiota.....	McConnell Bros.	Wawanesa.....	W. S. Peters
Holland.....	Jamieson Bros.		
Hartney.....	Arthur Draper		
Killarney.....	Pinich & Hunter		
Lauder.....	Ben Avery		
McGregor.....	G. S. Booth		
Manitou.....	J. T. Carter		
Melita.....	Chas. W. Cro		
Minota.....	E. H. Wood		
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Wetaskiwin.....	E. H. L. Thomas	High River.....	J. S. Roe
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Millet.....	J. O. Anderson	Crossfield.....	Wm. Laut
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GRAIN CLEANER

Ship Clean Grain - Raise the Grade - Feed the Dockage

Government records show in the year ending July 31st, 1926 the farmers of Western Canada shipped to the Terminal Elevators and paid freight on 5,700 carloads of screenings—(95 train loads of 60 cars each)—How much money did they get for all these screenings? NOT A RED CENT! More over—the farmers bought these screenings back for feed. Say they only paid an average of \$10.00 per ton for these screenings—the cost amounted to the stupendous total of over \$3,000,000.00. Add on top of this the freight which the farmer originally paid to ship these screenings—say One Million Dollars. Then add the cost of hauling all these screenings—first of all to the country elevators—then hauling them home again for feed. This gives you some idea of the saving which can be effected by cleaning grain before it is shipped. Besides—if you ship clean grain you stand a mighty good chance of getting paid for a higher grade. Read our guarantee.—How long do you think it will take you to save \$400.00? Some Westeel Grain Cleaner owners say the machine paid for itself twice over in the first season.

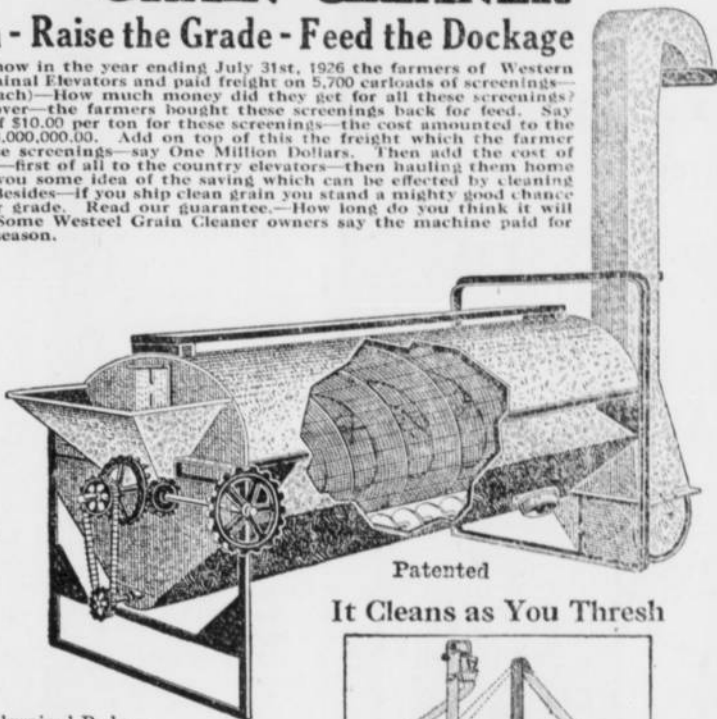
Price
\$400.00

Delivered Your Station

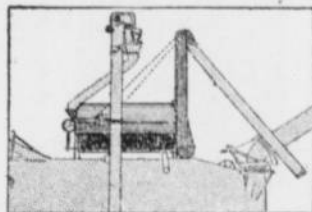
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Patented
It Cleans as You Thresh



Our Guarantee

We guarantee the Westeel Grain Cleaner will remove 99 3/4% of all foul weed seeds and from 50% to 75% of wild oats from wheat, barley or oats, or give you your money back.

One thousand Westeel Cleaners is all that we can build this year. Over half of them already sold. Place your order to-day. If you have seen the Westeel demonstrated at your Fair you have made up your mind to buy one sooner or later. WHY WAIT? Pay for it with this year's savings.

Thresh Into a WESTEEL Granary

Nothing but a cyclone will blow it over. Thousands in use. Capacity 1,000 bushels. Height eight feet. Diameter 14 feet 8 inches. Price complete with floor and skids, Winnipeg \$142.00; Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, \$150.00 Everything fits—tight enough for flax. Special discount for an order of five granaries or more.

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Duck Lake.....	W. A. Urton
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*This Care Preserves to Your Plow
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HARDWARE OR IMPLEMENT DEALER OR BLACKSMITH

Malting Barley for Export

British demand changing on account of change in brewing methods—
Conditions which would have to be met

By L. H. NEWMAN

CANADIAN barley shipped to Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent at the present time, is used chiefly for feeding purposes and for the making of malt for distilling into whisky. It has not been, and is not at present, regarded very favorably for use in connection with the manufacture of beer.

Since barley used in the beer brewing industry brings the highest prices, it will be of interest to Canadians to know whether or not there appears to be any prospect of our being able to supply the quality of grain required for this purpose.

Recent enquiries into this question by the writer have convinced him that Canada can produce a grade of barley which will meet the requirements even of the most exacting maltster, but before any permanent trade of any consequence can be established with

Old Country maltsters, Canadian growers and exporters must give serious consideration to certain matters of fundamental importance. They must realize at the outset that they are confronted with a very firmly grounded prejudice against all barley grown in Canada, and that this prejudice will continue until such time as importations of Canadian barley of uniformly high quality for malting purposes comes to be the rule rather than the exception.

An examination of Canadian grown barley, as this is received in Great Britain at the present time, explains at once, the essential reason for the prejudice referred to above. Practically no barley grading higher than No. 3 C.W. feed barley finds its way to the Old Country markets from Canada. This barley is usually very dirty to begin with, being contaminated with other grain, wild oats or other weed seeds. It may or may not be badly colored and it may or may not be capable of giving a strong and even germination. Strong germinating ability is absolutely imperative when barley is to be used for malting.

Obviously the present grades of barley and the present system of merchandizing Canadian barley are entirely inadequate when it comes to the matter of handling barley to be used for malting purposes. In the first place the Old Country buyer of malting barley finds it impracticable to buy on grade.

Except under certain circumstances he will buy only on sample. He must examine the sample for color, development, "starchiness," uniformity, soundness and finally for vital energy (germination). In many cases he also desires to make a chemical analysis of the grain. If the sample proves satisfactory, and he places an order, the former is held for comparison with the actual shipment which arrives later. He has learned by experience that two lots of barley which, superficially, appear to be of equal

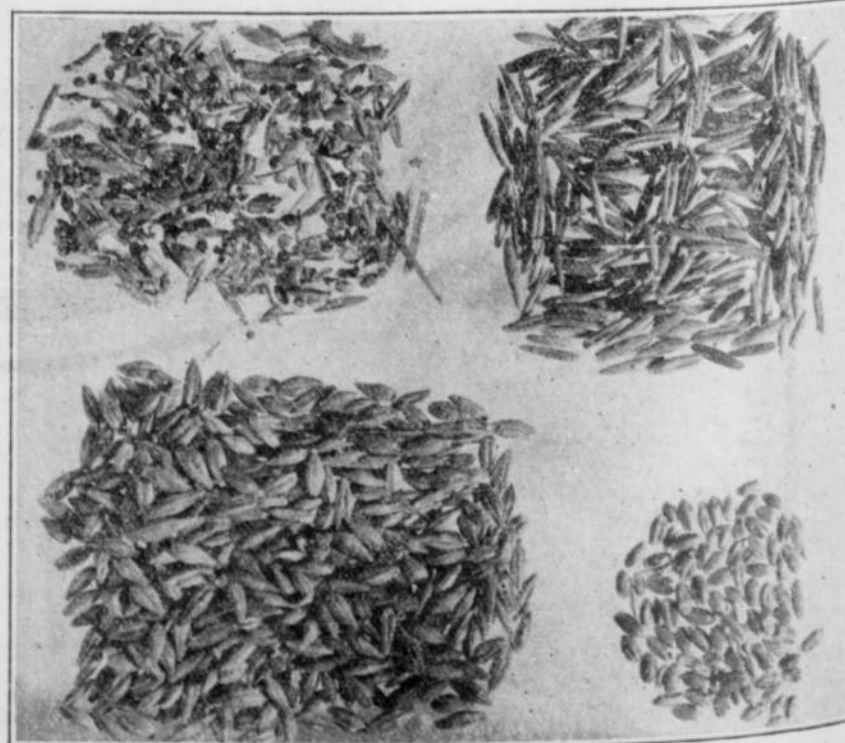
value may germinate very differently or may vary quite widely in their yield of extract. No system of "grading" at initial shipping point therefore can be expected to give the maltster the degree of assurance he must have.

The great importance of soundness of grain, and the ease with which barley may be damaged by rough handling has resulted in the practice of buying only in sacks, each sack holding 100 pounds as a rule. The sacks are paid for as barley, that is the weight of the sack is included with the weight of the grain. Sacks measuring 22 x 32 inches and weighing 12 ounces each are used by such exporting countries as the United States (California), Chili usually uses a heavier sack which holds 200 pounds, weighs 2 1/4 pounds, and measures 24 x 42 inches. Owing to the high cost of the latter, the Californian type of sack is regarded as the most practicable for Canadian shipments. Even if some of the sacks are broken in transit, the cheaper sacks are not objected to by the Old Country buyer.

The shipping of barley in sacks



O.A.C. No. 21. Hannchen. Canadian Thorpe.
Varieties of Barley suitable for Malting.



The kind of Barley that the Brewers have no use for.
The weed seeds and other grains have been separated by hand. Brewers want barley, not mixtures.

Pay Mr Farmer
Full Value
\$ Full Value

EVEREADY COLUMBIA
HOT SHOT
BATTERY
For Motor Ignition



Like a Marked Cheque!

A full reserve fund of power is guaranteed for every battery bearing the Eveready Columbia trademark.

Don't guess about your power reserve—look for the words "Eveready Columbia" on the label next time you buy a battery for your gas engine, tractor or motor boat. It is your assurance of full service.

*"If it is not an Eveready Columbia
it is not a Hot Shot."*

Canadian National Carbon Co., Ltd.
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Owning and operating Radio Station CKNC, Toronto,
(357 metres) on the air every Monday and Thursday
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EVEREADY COLUMBIA
Dry Batteries
—they last longer.



Sell surplus farm equipment with a Classified Ad.

practically eliminates the use of ordinary elevators such as are used in the handling of commercial grain in Canada. While this may be a disadvantage, in some respects it has the advantage of making possible and practicable the assembling of relatively small consignments of choice grain in warehouses from which they may be sold on sample.

Since only clean grain, that is, grain from which practically all weed seeds, other grain and offal has been removed, is wanted by the malting trade, the handling of barley by the above method facilitates rather than retards the proper cleaning and preparation of the grain for delivery to this trade.

Necessary Precautions

It is recognized fully that soil and climate play an important part in the production of first-class malting barley of the starchy type, but these factors are beyond the control of the grower. On the other hand, there are many districts in Canada where barley of the above type may be produced regularly, irrespective of variety or any special treatment. It is in such districts particularly, that special efforts would seem to be justified toward laying the foundations of what may become an important industry.

In other districts where barley thrives well but which do not tend to produce "starchy" grain, much may still be accomplished by choosing the most suitable variety and by giving the crop the attention and careful treatment above suggested. Special care is required in threshing, in order not to thresh too severely and break the ends off kernels. The maltster would prefer to see a small portion of the awn still adhering to the grain rather than to find that the latter has been "clipped" too closely.

Changed Brewing Methods

While the Old Country maltster still favors a "starchy" barley, yet the significant fact has come to light that he is now using a larger proportion of the more translucent and nitrogenous type of grain, such as is likely to come from abroad, than he formerly did. This has come about as a natural result of the change which has been taking place in England in the quality and color of the beer which is being consumed there. Nowadays the beer in England is lighter in color and considerably lower in alcoholic content than formerly. As a matter of fact much of the Old Country beer is not now regarded as an intoxicating drink. This change has come about as a result of different factors, chief among which appear to be the rise in the cost of manufacture, together with a change in the taste of the people themselves. The latter are coming to like a clear, sparkling and less alcoholic type of beer, rather than the heavier, darker type of a few years back.

Since the above type of beer permits the use of less starchy barley, it would seem safe to predict that as time passes less and less emphasis will be placed upon the importance of barley of a starchy character.

Some Suitable Varieties

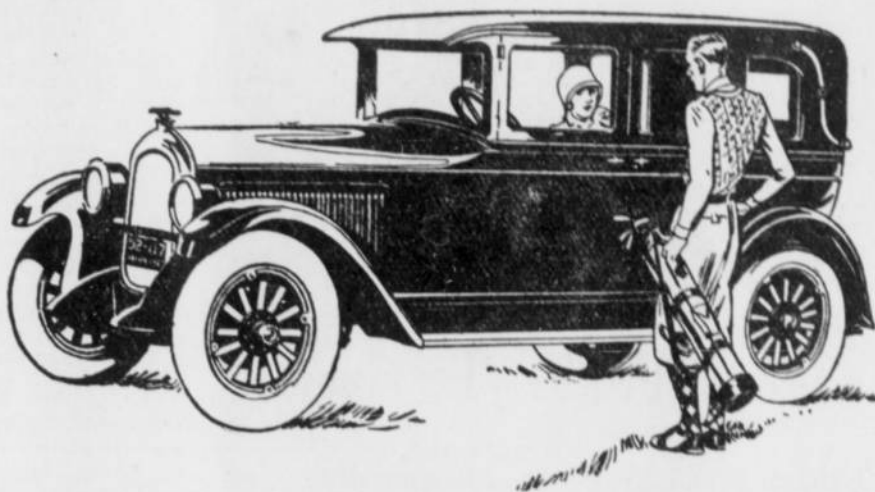
Canadian Thorpe, a two-rowed variety of the erect, "broad-eared" or "Duck-bill" type, and which is attracting attention in England, has been found to give good results in several sections of Western Canada. One of the important characteristics of this type is its remarkably stiff straw by reason of which it may be grown successfully in districts where other types are too weak in the straw to be grown with any degree of satisfaction.

A variety very similar in many respects to Canadian Thorpe, called Duckbill, Ottawa 57, has been found to be rather more productive than the former sort at several experimental stations in the West, and is attracting considerable attention just now in districts which attach special importance to strength of straw.

There would seem to be distinct possibilities for developing a substantial trade with Great Britain in these large-grained varieties.

In the belt across northwestern and eastern Alberta the Swedish variety, "Hanneken," is found to be about the most reliable to date, on account of its ability to thrive on less moisture than most other varieties demand. Here the straw does not grow so rank as in the more humid districts, with the result that "lodging" is not greatly feared.

Six-rowed varieties, of which O.A.C. 21 is the most common, are grown throughout Ontario and Quebec almost to the exclusion of the two-rowed types. Even in



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The Liveliest Car of its Price

**Speed—
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Better Quality at Less Cost!

Customers tell us we save them one-third by cutting out unnecessary middlemen's profits and expenses, and give them better quality.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

We ship direct to you the highest quality B.C. Pacific coast lumber—the finest in the world—grown, sawn and finished in the heart of the world's greatest lumber country. Grade of every piece guaranteed.

GET OUR MONEY-SAVING PRICE LIST BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE!

Let us send you our Free Plan Folder, showing houses, barns and other farm buildings designed specially for the western prairie; or you send us your plans or bill of material for our delivered estimate. Our prices will convince you of the saving.

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We have huge stocks of lumber, lath, shingles, doors, windows and other mill work always on hand ready for prompt shipment. Special attention given to club orders.

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BEKINS BLDG. VANCOUVER B.C.
ESTABLISHED 1913 - BANKERS: ROYAL BANK**



To The Man Who is Proud of His Home

Your home WAS worth making

As your thoughts search the years, a crisis here, a sacrifice there flash upon memory's screen and fade out. But—the struggle won—your home was worth the making, because life centres round it.

Who would not rather see smoke from his own chimney than fire on another's hearth?

Life Insurance affords complete protection against life's changes and chances. Buy all the Life Insurance you can. It replaces your earning power when the inevitable comes, and maintains the home in comfort for those left behind.

Your home IS worth safe-guarding

To the man who is attentive—considerate—proud of his wife and family—to the man who considers himself a good husband and father, surely a happy home is worth the guarding.

There is one sure way to secure its preservation—to guard those nearest and dearest to you.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Without obligation, kindly forward particulars of policy best suited to my needs. At present I carry \$..... My age is..... nearest birthday..... My family consists of wife and..... children.

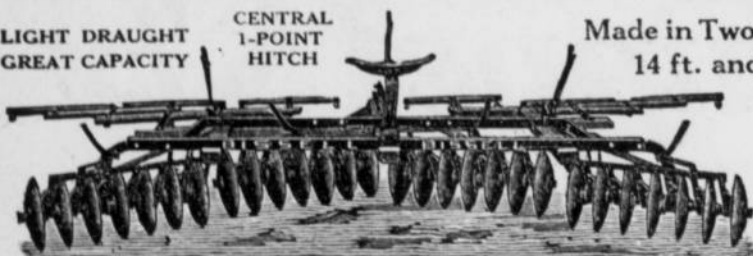
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THE NEW BISSELL WIDE IN-THROW DISK

LIGHT DRAUGHT
GREAT CAPACITY

CENTRAL
1-POINT
HITCH

Made in Two Widths—
14 ft. and 21 ft.



They cultivate the entire surface and leave the ground level

THESE IN-THROW DISKS CAN BE EQUIPPED FOR HORSE OR TRACTOR
We make all sizes and styles of Disk Harrows for Horse and Tractor use.

T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD., ELORA, ONT. FOR SALE BY ALL JOHN DEERE AGENTS

Sturdy Shoes Unusually Comfortable

FOR sixty years Sisman's have been making dependable shoes for our door workers. Right across Canada they are recognized for the comfort and lasting wear which they give. They represent sound materials, sound workmanship and sound value.

Don't accept any substitute for Sisman Shoes. If your dealer cannot supply you, ask him to communicate with his wholesaler, or write us direct.

THE T. SISMAN SHOE CO., LIMITED
Aurora, Ontario.

SISMAN SHOES

Western Canada the former class of barley occupies by far the greater proportion of the barley-growing areas. Malting tests made by the Canada Malting Co. of several different varieties has resulted in the declaration by this company to the effect that for malting in Canada almost any of these six-rowed varieties, if grown in a pure or relatively pure state, and if properly matured and carefully handled are quite satisfactory. In the Old Country, on the other hand, as already pointed out, the maltster does not seem very hopeful of these barleys becoming popular for his purpose in the very near future.

The Question of Price

The extent of any trade which may be developed in malting barley with the Old Country will be measured very largely by the extra price which is realized by the growers. At present malting barley of "fair, average quality" in England brings an attractive premium over the price paid for ordinary feed barley. Specially good lots bring still better prices.

On May 16, 1927, the price for F.A.Q. malting barley by one firm interviewed was \$1.20 per bushel of 48 pounds, ex. Quay, Liverpool, the sacks being paid for as barley. This price, however, varies definitely with the quality and with the amount of extract which analysis shows is available from a given lot.

In calculating the returns which may be expected from the above method of disposing of barley, Canadian exporters necessarily must take into consideration the extra cost entailed by handling in sacks and in cleaning their grain through suitable machines. It is reasonable to conclude, however, that if California has found it profitable to engage in this business, Canada should be able to develop a trade which would be quite worth while. Before this may be accomplished it is obvious that much careful pioneering work will have to be undertaken by some competent body or bodies and a very careful program developed if the business under consideration is to amount to anything of consequence.

Losses in Harvesting

In all the theoretical comparisons between binder and combine it has been assumed that the amount of grain wasted by the older method of harvesting exceeded the waste of the combine because the grain was handled so many more times. Supt. Taggart and his associates at Swift Current went to great pains to check the losses incurred by binder and combine, and their report is somewhat at variance with the commonly accepted idea.

Averaging results on summerfallow and stubble fields the losses through the binder-separator method were:

	Fallow Bushels	Stubble Bushels
At carrier .....	.3556	.3980
At stook .....	.5585	.0470
On rack .....	.1696	.0930
At feeder .....	.1150	.0493
In separator .....	.1040	.1040
Left on ground..	1.264	1.770

Total 2.5660 2.4600

In four fields harvested by the combine the loss ran from 2.44 bushels per acre to 4.36 bushels per acre. The experimenters say that this test was carried out under conditions very unfavorable to the operation of the combine. A casual observation before harvesting would indicate the impossibility of saving more than 50 per cent. of the crop.

A field of flax was harvested by the combine on October 5. The crop was extremely weedy, large patches of the flax being completely hidden by solid masses of Russian thistle and mustard. These weeds were frost-killed and partly dried. The presence here of large masses of weeds made operation very slow and expensive. It is doubtful if the binder could have cut such a crop.

Twenty-four owners of combines in southwestern Saskatchewan report starting to cut wheat from August 9 to September 8, and closing dates from September 14 to October 23. The average starting date was August 24, and the average closing date October 3. The average number of days between commencement and finish was 34, exclusive of Sundays. The average number of days lost by reason of rain and

snow was 14, leaving an average of 20 working days.

In 1922, the first season in which the combine was operated on this station, there was no rain from September 11 to October 5. Light showers fell on October 5, 12, 15 and 29. In a period of 41 combine days no more than six days were lost on account of bad weather.

In 1923, there were three light showers between September 3 and October 16, leaving 34 working days out of 37.

There were 26 "combine days" in 1924, between September 1 and October 12.

In 1925, there were 22 "combine days" between September 1 and October 12.

Handling Fallow

In a recent issue of The Guide there was a question about profitable summerfallow. This to my mind is a very important subject as production costs are high. In our community it is a common practice to plow the summerfallow in June and then harrow and keep on harrowing and disking whenever the hired man needs exercise. The result is a black summerfallow that would I feel sure capture the prize. Unfortunately the next year is often a sad disappointment as the land has been worked so fine the previous year that the wind blows it in every direction.

My idea is that in turning down a slab of earth like that, as is frequently the case, one buries millions of weed seeds that only await a favorable season to grow and choke out the wheat, and the excessive top cultivation leaves the soil loose and ready to blow with the first spring wind and keep blowing until nearly all the loose top soil is blown away.

My experience is that the best time to begin summerfallow is the previous fall, as soon as possible after the crop is taken off. Either plow shallow or disc. The result is a splendid growth of weeds killed by the frost. Then in the spring disc again when weeds get well started and late in June or early July plow the land, which will be mellow on account of cultivation, then when the weeds start to come harrow once or, if necessary, twice afterwards.

If it is impossible to plow or disc the land in the fall as above, begin in the spring right after seeding by disking or double-disking and get the weed seeds started to grow and do not start to plow till near the end of June. We try to start to plow the last week in June and find that the land needs very little cultivation afterwards on account of the weeds having grown and been plowed under. We always have moist ground easy to plow and the land to the depth plowed is loamy and mellow. The weed seeds have nearly all germinated and been killed and the top soil is not left loose by over much surface cultivation after plowing. We have found by this method that shires do not get dull nearly so quickly and the draught on the horses is much lighter than where the land was not cultivated before it was plowed.—Fillmore, Sask.

Stack Silo

In the last issue of Seasonable Hints, Frank Reed, of the Lacombe Experimental Farm, reports on the most recent method of making silage—by the stack. The high cost of machinery and labor for filling silos has prompted some farmers to try the idea of stacking fodder just as soon as it is cut. Sheaves are thus hauled direct from the field without even the drying they get from being left in the stook. Stacks are built with the centre very little higher than the outside rim.

As might be expected, there is quite a little wastage. In ordinary upright and trench silos there is always a layer of spoiled stuff on the surface where the fermenting silage comes in contact with the air. With stack silage this spoilage takes place all over the stack. Mr. Reed reports that the whole outside ring of sheaves was spoiled as far in as the band. Fully one-third of the whole weight of stored fodder had to be thrown away.

Adding Water to Silage

The North Dakota Agricultural College gives the following rules for adding water to fodder which is being stored in either trench or upright silos: "How much water to add for each

ton of fodder cannot be stated definitely, but the following amounts are approximately correct:

"For forage with leaves dried out but stems juicy, add half to one ton of water to each ton of fodder. (120 to 240 gallons.)

"For fodder that is dry but in which stalks are not brittle but soft and pliable, one to one and a half tons should be enough. (240 to 360 gallons.)

"For very dry fodder, add from one and a half to two tons to each ton of fodder. (360 to 480 gallons.)

"Water can best be added through the blower as the fodder is cut. If the fodder is only a little too dry, enough water can be added in this way, but if it is very dry, that is, field cured fodder, only about one-third of the required water can be added in this way. Additional water should be added in the silo as it is being filled."

Partnership Threshing

In the case of many of the larger farm machines, such as the combine and the threshing machine, it is almost necessary for keeping down the overhead to a reasonable figure per acre or bushel that the machine be used either for custom work or as a partnership arrangement. If properly prepared for there is no reason why fair minded neighbors cannot work together harmoniously and efficiently in almost any kind of a partnership arrangement.

First a meeting of those interested should be held, the project talked over, and then a simple statement of rules written out and signed by all those interested. There should be some simple method of submitting any point on which members cannot agree to some outside referee for decision.

Second, a record should be kept of the time and expenses furnished by each member of the partnership. Time should be either in hours or quarter days, and an agreed price for man labor, team, team and wagon, truck, tractor, and separator. Unless otherwise agreed upon a good wage rate is \$4.00 per day, or 45 cents an hour for man labor; \$1.25 per day or 15 cents per hour for horse labor; \$3.00 per day or 40 cents per hour for team and wagon; and 26.8 cents per ton-mile (1 1/3 cents per hundred weight per mile) for truck including driver's wages, or 22.3 cents per ton-mile (1 1/2 cents per hundred-weight per mile) for truck without driver, truck furnish fuel and oil.

The costs for tractor and separator usually give the most trouble because the items of interest, depreciation, repairs and upkeep, and shelter are so hard to estimate and apportion. Assuming that the tractor is used for other farm work, the overhead cost of operation will be about one-half of one per cent. of the first cost of the tractor for each day of operation, not including operator, oil, or fuel. Thus for a tractor costing \$500, the daily overhead will be about \$2.50, for a \$1,000 tractor about \$5.00, and so on. Then add the cost of fuel, oil, and operator to get the approximate cost of the tractor per day.

As the average small thresher will not be used to exceed 12 to 15 days per year, the overhead cost is rather high and averages about one per cent. of the first cost for each day the separator is used. Thus if the cost is \$700, the overhead cost is about \$7.00 per day, and so on. In general the overhead cost of the small separator per day will just about balance the overhead cost of the tractor used to pull it, plus the cost of the oil and grease used, but not the fuel. Thus a good average method where the tractor and separator are owned differently is to count the separator cost per day as equal to the overhead cost of tractor plus the tractor owners furnishing the oil and grease; while fuel and wages are counted in as expenses to be deducted before any division of profits are made.

Bulletins and other information on the formation of threshing partnerships, rules and regulations for operation, and the division of costs can be secured from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., or the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

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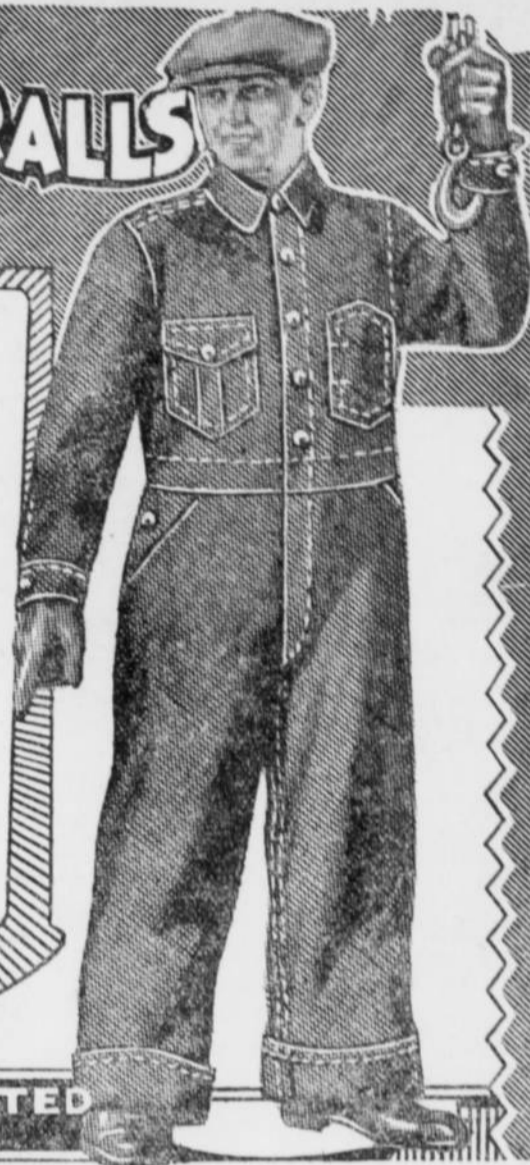
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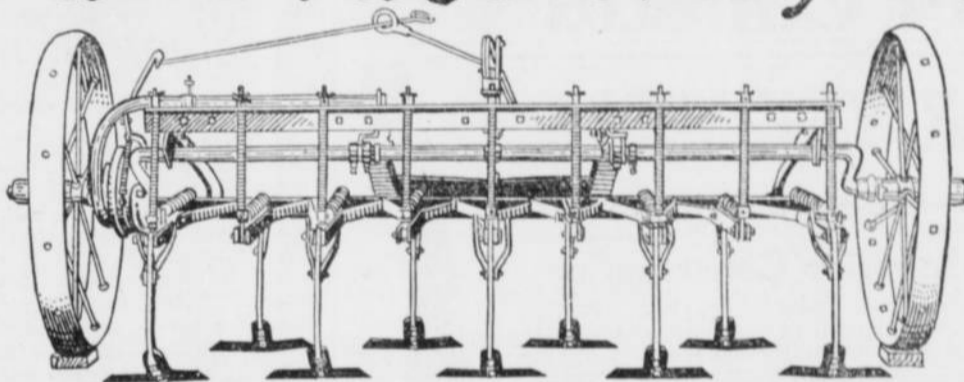
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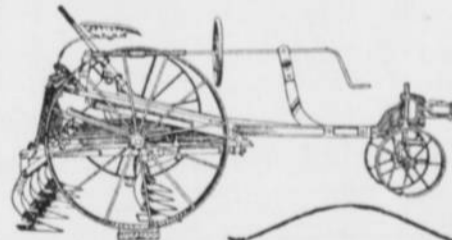


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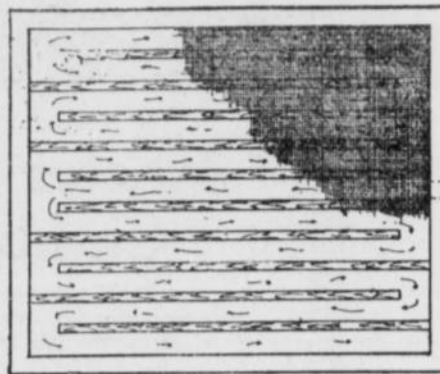
To Dry Wet Wheat

Wisconsin experimenters recommend bin with wire floor through which draft is forced

Wet and dampness in wheat is a continual source of trouble, causing

centre without reaching the grain round the sides and in the corners of the granary.

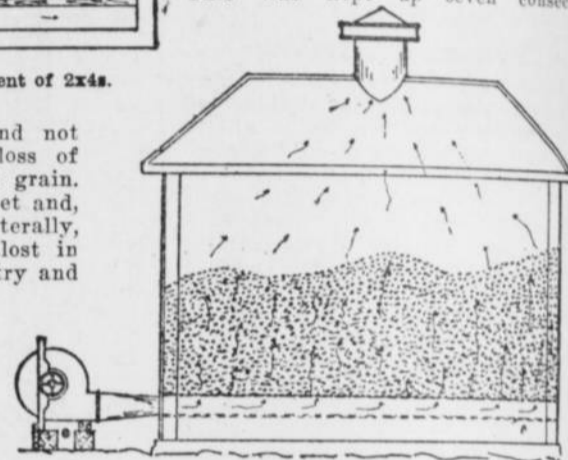
These 2x4's were then covered with close mesh wire netting which allowed the air to circulate, but prevented the grain from dropping through. A blower was then attached so that a blast of air was forced through, as shown in the picture below, and the air circulated quickly dried and cooled the grain. By operating the fan one hour a bin of grain eight feet deep was thoroughly cooled. This was kept up seven consecutive



Plan showing arrangement of 2x4s.

deterioration in grade and not infrequently the entire loss of considerable quantities of grain. Last fall was unusually wet and, it is safe to say that, literally, millions of dollars were lost in rotted wheat in this country and the United States. This was so marked that the government of the state of Wisconsin took a hand and conducted a series of experiments from which they developed a simple method of drying wet wheat, which is worth describing here.

They built a granary with a tight floor on which they fastened 2x4's laid edgewise as shown in the illustration on the left. It will be seen that the arrangement of the scantlings is important in order to carry the air evenly to all corners of the granary. Without them, or if they were improperly laid, the air would force its way up through the



Elevation showing application of blast below screen flooring.

tive days with the result that there was no more heating of the grain and it was marketed in perfect condition. The arrows in the picture show the way the air circulated through the grain. A test was made by turning some smoke into the blower and within two minutes it was coming out of the top of the eight-foot bin of grain.

Stook Threshing with Combine

A flexible outfit which can follow binder or displace it

The photo shown below of a combine travelling up and down the stook rows, threshing as it goes, represents a logical development in grain farming machinery which is so simple, that one's first thought as he looks at it is, "It's a wonder someone didn't think of that before. If you can combine the functions of a binder and a separator, why it ought to be possible to have a combined stook loader and thresher."

The purpose of a combine, of course, is to do entirely away with the binder method of harvesting, with its attendant expense of twine and stooking. But

even if the combine lives up to expectations, combine and binder will be working in adjoining fields for many years yet, and the owner of a flexible machine which can do the complete job itself, or move into a field which has been gone over by a binder, shares an advantage which is obvious.

This general-purpose combine has had to wait for an inventor to construct a type of pick-up feeder which could pass sheaves in a regular stream, properly delivered to the cylinder. It will make its first appearance in Western Canada this year.



A combine threshing from the stook.



Grandpa declares war on the potato bugs

Plowing Demonstrations

The Extension Branch of Saskatchewan University has staged a number of plowing demonstrations in addition to its regular program of plowing matches. These demonstrations have been, for the most part, in charge of Prof. Hardy, and a short account of that held at Melfort, sent in to The Guide by Geo. J. Reely, gives an idea of what Prof. Hardy is trying to bring home to his audiences.

"Two outfits of horses were at work," states Mr. Reely, "a six-horse team pulling a triple gang, and a four-horse team with a two-bottom gang. There were also seven tractors, but as they were attached to new plows which did not scour well, the interest of the spectators was concentrated on the horse-drawn plows.

"Prof. Hardy walked alongside the plow and took frequent readings of the dynamometer. One of the local officials of the agricultural society walked behind and made occasional measurements of the depth of the furrow. From time to time Prof. Hardy stopped the team and gave information about plow adjustments. He explained that a horse can only pull about 10 per cent. of his weight on all day work. The four-horse team weighed 1,600 pounds, or a total weight of 6,400 for the team. The average pull on the dynamometer, when plowing five and a half inches deep, was 850 pounds, which was just about maximum draft.

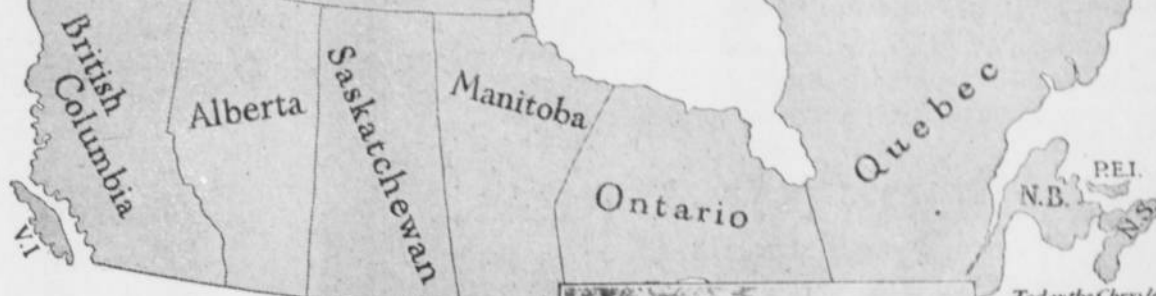
"Prof. Hardy showed right and wrong methods of striking out new lands. He stated that the seriousness of the weed problem was in part due to carelessness in plowing. Plowmen were too often satisfied to throw two furrows together for a strike-out. As the weeds underneath were not cut they remained to become a source of new weed infestation. The method advocated was to throw two shallow furrows to the outside, leaving a dead furrow about 28 inches wide the first trip up the field. On the return trip this was thrown back again with a fresh lot of earth."

The Melfort crowd turned out 300 strong to see and to learn. Prof. Gordon of the extension branch, informs The Guide that practically all the plowing demonstrations throughout the province were well attended and keen interest shown.



This photo taken on June 26 shows a row of unions in the garden of Miss Lilly Geall, Wapella, Saskatchewan, which provided green tops for a family of six all spring and is now loaded with seed.

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United Grain Growers Ltd.

A DIVIDEND of eight per cent. per annum has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of this Company, for the financial year ending August 31, 1927. Cheques will be mailed on September 1, 1927, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 31.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. A. CRERAR,
President

Winnipeg, Man.,
August 6, 1927

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Many readers have saved enough money to pay for The Guide for the rest of their lives by watching the "Classified" pages for bargains. Grain farmers, ranchers and homesteaders from every district in the West use this method of marketing surplus farm products and machinery. Why not you?

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The Dairy Herd of C. M. Smythe, Clover Bar, Alberta

Making Good in Dairying

Young Alberta farmers who are away to a good start—
What they grow and how they feed it

NORTHERN Alberta, as everyone knows, is going to be a great dairy country. It has the soil, the climate, the water and every natural advantage that the dairy farmer looks for. But it has something more. It has a lot of energetic and intelligent young men who are getting into the dairy farming business and getting in right. They are going to see to it that the splendid accomplishments of the past are but the prelude to what is going to be achieved by the dairy industry of the province.

On a recent cruise through the country between Lacombe and Edmonton I called on several of them. One was G. M. Smythe who farms a half on the Base Line Road east of Edmonton. Mr. Smythe is milking 20 cows and has 18 head of pure-bred Holsteins. The Edmonton city milk trade is his market and a truck calls at the farm every morning for the milk. The dairy farmers around the city have a bargaining association through which prices are arranged with the city dealers. Up to the first of June the price was \$2.40.

What and when the cows were fed was what I was interested in, for the future of the dairy industry in that part of Alberta depends on the increased use of cultivated pasture, forage and silage crops. As 250 acres of the farm are under the plow, there is some natural pasture on which the cows are turned out in the spring. For summer pasture Mr. Smythe sows a mixture of oats, spring rye and a little wheat. "We are on the lookout for a better summer pasture," he said. "Sweet clover is good when you get a catch, but last year it was too dry in the early summer and we didn't get one. We feed a little oat chop in the summer, and find that it pays. It keeps up a stronger and steadier flow of milk."

Crops for Winter Feeding

"For a supplementary hay we cut green oats. We believe oat hay is most nutritious when cut in the dough stage, just when the stems are beginning to turn. We have never tried alfalfa, but this year we bought a little of it and it makes ideal feed. For ensilage we grow both sunflowers and corn. In 1925 we had good crops of both, but last fall was so wet that we didn't get the corn cut. We like corn for fall and even for winter feeding out of the stook, but sunflowers are no good except for ensilage. We usually plant the sunflowers on the lower and wetter land and cut them around September 1. They give more feed than corn to the acre and a greater weight of feed in the silo."

The silo on the place is octagonal with a frame made of two-by-fours, lined with matched lumber. It has been up a number of years and has given the best of satisfaction. For winter feeding, silage, hay and a mixture of oat chop, bran and a little oil meal is used.

In response to my request, Mr. Smythe gave his daily program in caring for his cows:

"We start out the day by giving them their chop. About six o'clock we start milking. When the milking is completed they get their green feed and at noon a feed of wild hay. About four o'clock in the afternoon they get their ensilage with chop and a little salt sprinkled over it. A lot of dairy farmers do not give their cows salt enough. Ours get it every day. After the evening milking they get another feed of oat hay. That completes the program for the day."

The herd is a fine matronly looking bunch and includes one cow with a record of over 12,000 pounds a year. A young bull, Earl Alcartra Pride, out of a cow with a butter record of 1,000 pounds, was purchased this spring from J. B. Sanborn, of Vermilion. Mr. Smythe is planning to gradually build up the production of his herd by the use of good sires.

They Ship Cream to Edmonton

Two other young men who are promising dairy farmers are the Dowdell brothers, each running his own farm west of Millet. W. C. Dowdell, who farms two quarters, depends on wheat as a cash crop, but the mainstay of the farm is a herd of cows, the younger ones being Jersey grades. Twelve cows are milked on the average; the milk is separated and the cream shipped to the Edmonton market. Shipments are made twice a week in winter and from two to four times a week in summer. The cream is of table quality.

Mr. Dowdell sowed 25 acres of winter rye for pasture in 1925. It was put in about the middle of July and the cattle were able to keep it down that summer and the following spring. It made good pasture. Last spring he sowed 25 acres of oats and was planning to turn the cattle on it when the growth was six inches high.

"I like green oats for hay," said Mr. Dowdell. "This year I sowed rye grass with the wheat. It does well in this district and makes good hay the first year. After that it can be pastured."

"For ensilage I like oats. I have tried sunflowers but they are too much bother, as they cannot be cut with a grain binder. One year I had them eight or ten feet high but before I could get them cut a snowstorm came on and broke them down. The cattle foraged through them all winter and left nothing but about a foot and a half of the stalks standing. They seemed to like them alright. I cut the oats in the dough stage with the binder. If they are left longer the weeds cast their seeds. The silo holds 70 tons and the first year we filled it from seven acres. The next year, however, we had ten acres, but that didn't fill it. One year we put the oats in a little too dry and they moulded some. I like the stave lock silo. It is cheap and as good as any."

For roughage Mr. Dowdell feeds slough hay and green oats. He hasn't had very good success with sweet clover. In 1925 he seeded some, but although it was too inoculated and scarified, it was too patchy, and last summer he plowed it down. He seeds timothy in the sloughs. It is much used in the district for sodding the sloughs up.

"How do you feed your cows in the winter?" I asked.

"In the morning, before milking, we feed green feed. After milking they get a feed of silage and then their meal, which consists of chopped mixed grains. Around noon we turn the cows out for a couple of hours if it is mild or for a few minutes if it is very cold. About three or four o'clock in the afternoon we give them some oat straw and then another feed of silage. After milking they get some more chop, and then, just before going in for the night, we give them another feed of green feed."

The land was easier to clear in the early days than it is now, I was told. The scrub is getting pretty stiff. A group of immigrants were clearing land on contract within sight and I enquired how

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much it was costing. The contract price, I was informed, was \$15 an acre, leaving the land ready for the breaking plow. The contract price for breaking was \$8.00 an acre.

\$2,055 From 66 Acres

Further west, A. E. Dowdell is getting started in dairying. Mrs. Dowdell keeps the accounts and has every thing down in black and white. Some of the figures showing the income from this pioneer farm are interesting and encouraging. Fifty-five acres of the place were under cultivation last year and 11 acres were rented and sown to green oats. The cows of course, had lots of wild land pasture.

The income from cream checks alone for the year was \$1,121.41, and that left the skim-milk at home for feeding pigs. Forty-three hogs were sold, fetching \$933.65. That made a total income of \$2,055.06 from these two sources. On an average ten cows were milked, all grade Jerseys.

The cream, of table grade, is shipped to Edmonton. For ten months, when 11 cows and heifers were being milked the average production from the herd was 253 pounds of butter-fat. The best cow gave 8,914 pounds of milk yielding 380.2 pounds of butter-fat and the best, two-year-old, 5,582 pounds of milk yielding 242 pounds butter-fat.

The cows were wintered through on green oat hay and mixed grain chop. Both the Dowdell's belong to the cow-testing association, and keep strict records of the production of their herds.

These three men are representative of the young men who are helping to lay a new foundation under the dairy farming business in Northern Alberta. For it will bear repeating that dairying must now be built up on a foundation of cultivated pasture, hay and ensilage crops. They have little to guide them in the way of well hammered-out experience, but they are not afraid to try anything once. It is only by obeying the old injunction, "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good," that progress can be made in dairying as in other matters.—R.D.C.

Dept. to Aid Feeders

In order to encourage the winter feeding of cattle and of lambs in Western Canada and, incidentally, to ensure the success of the feeder shows which will be held at Moose Jaw and Calgary this fall, the Honorable Mr. Motherwell has authorized the Dominion Livestock Branch to put into operation for a period of three months a Feeder Purchase Policy on similar lines to the assistance which was given during the past three falls.

Under this policy the Livestock Branch will pay reasonable travelling expenses of a farmer residing in Western Canada, or of the authorized agent of farmers residing in Western Canada, who purchases one or more car loads of feeder or stocker cattle, or of feeder lambs.

An applicant must make formal application to the representative of the branch at his nearest stock yards before commencing to purchase, and must receive from him a certificate authorizing assistance under the policy. This certificate will indicate the stock yards at which the purchase must be made if the benefit of the policy is to be allowed. In all cases the certificate will direct the purchaser to his nearest stock yards unless in the judgment of the representative of the branch the condition of the market at the time warrants an exception being allowed.

Enquiries regarding this policy may be directed to representatives of the branch at any of the following stock yards:

Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man.
Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Prince Albert, Sask.

Edmonton Stock Yards, Edmonton, Alta.

Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary, Alta.
Southern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Steers Made \$30

Last year the animal husbandry department at the Manitoba Agricultural College put up some inexpensive buildings for winter feeding steers and in the 12 months which has elapsed the buildings have been half paid for out of the profits of feeding, according to the report of Profs. Wood and Sommerfeld. Without a doubt last year was exceptional, but these two investigators give it as their opinion that "conditions have altered and beef cattle will average higher for some time to come than they have during the

long period of deflation just passed."

The Manitoba Agricultural College steers were bought from the United Livestock Growers on November 3, at \$4.85 per cwt., and sold to the T. Eaton Company, April 7, at \$10. The feeding tests showed that barley and oats at last year's farm prices were equally profitable. They also demonstrated that the man who is raising his own feeders has an advantage of about \$3.75 over the man who has to buy them in the open market.

Alberta Grown Spring Lamb

Messrs. Bark and Baird, Brooks, Alta., report another profitable season's experience with spring lambs. For two years now they have been in the habit of having their lambs dropped early, keeping the ewes on the splendid pastures which are the unfailing rule in the irrigation block, and putting them on the market before the big run of grass stuff.

In 1926, the lambs were dropped commencing February 10. The first lambs went to market May 10. The lambs made about a pound a day gain over birth weight. Trade connections were made with a prominent Calgary restaurant which wanted a few carcasses each week throughout the summer and were willing to pay 30 cents a pound dressed weight for lambs delivered throughout the period the Brooks lambs were coming on the market.

This method of sale is not without its disadvantages and the 1927 lambs were all sold in one lot through a commission firm on the stock yards. Three other neighbors clubbed together to make one large shipment. By having the lambs come a little later they were fed to an average weight of 83 pounds for marketing on July 8. Mr. Baird declares that the higher price which rules at this time makes each carcass worth more than if it were kept to greater weight later on in the summer.

Ewes have the opportunity for a long summer's recuperation and go into the winter in better condition than those which nurse late lambs through the whole summer. On the other hand, when they are weaned so young there is some danger from udder troubles and they have to be watched for the first few days after the early lambs are taken from them.

The reward of good breeding is very noticeable in the Brooks lambs. A very high class of Hampshire buck has been used. Hampshires mature earlier than any other breed and are admirably suited for this class of trade.

Collecting Horses For Russia

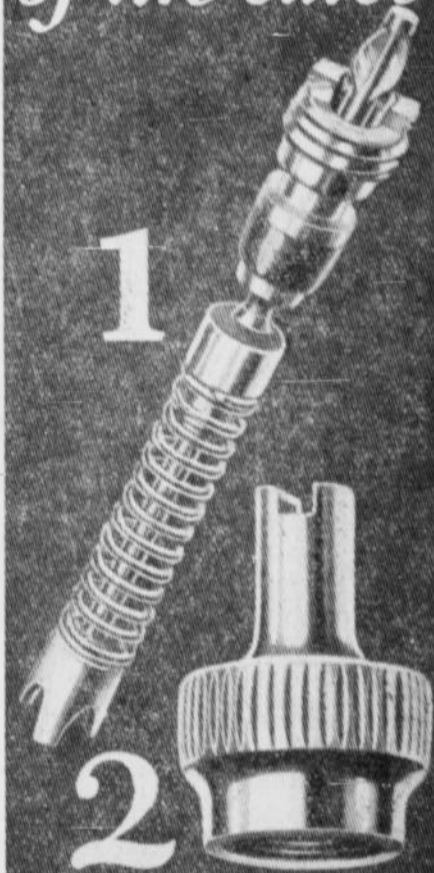
During the month of July officers of the Federal Department of Agriculture have been busy in Western Canada, selecting the 4,000 horses which are to make up this year's shipment to Soviet Russia. The first lot was scheduled to leave on July 12. It consisted of 1,000 horses from British Columbia, and 400 from Alberta. It was planned to divide the second shipment of 1,400 between Saskatchewan and Alberta. As the Russians are using boats chartered by their own government, the third shipment will not be dispatched until the return of the vessel which takes over the first cargo. There will be an interval of 55 days between each of the consignments.

The requirements for these horses are that they be of riding type, standing 15 hands or over, weighing 950 to 1,100 pounds, although even lighter animals would not be refused. They must be from three and a half to seven and a half years of age. At least 50 per cent. must be mares (preferably a larger percentage), and they may be any color except white or piebald. One of the most important requirements is that they be of saddle horse type, halter broken, sound and pass the ophthalmic mallein test.

The price paid will range from \$20 to \$35 per head, with the average between \$25 and \$35. The Dominion government has purchased 4,000 halters at a cost of slightly over \$1.00 per halter, so halters will not have to be furnished by the sellers.

The Dominion government is making arrangements to pay for the horses selected and will look after the shipment and movement to Quebec.

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News from the Organizations

United Grain Growers

An annual dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of United Grain Growers Ltd. for the financial year of the company, which ends on August 31. Dividend cheques will be mailed to shareholders on September 1.

U.F.C., Saskatchewan Section

During the past two months the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, have organized about 250 picnics throughout Saskatchewan. These picnics have been attended by crowds varying from a few hundreds to several thousands. It is safe to say this year there has been more interest, more enthusiasm, and a greater measure of success resulting from these picnics than ever experienced before.

This is, no doubt, due to several reasons, but the fact that the two farm bodies have been amalgamated and have been able to organize joint picnics has had much to do with it, and also the fact that the organization secured a number of outstanding speakers such as Aaron Sapiro, Miss Agnes Macphail, J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., Wm. Irvine, M.P., and others who have drawn large and interested crowds.

By concentrating on fewer and larger joint gatherings it is possible to have this much better service without going to any greater expense. The picnics, generally speaking, were organized for two reasons, education and sport, and a great difference was noticed in the results obtained as far as our organization was concerned. At some of the picnics the sports were the main feature, and the speaking was a secondary matter. At the majority, however, the members realized the advantages of the opportunity of hearing intelligent expositions of the organization's aims and objects and placed the educational part of the program in the foreground. The most successful picnics were those at which the picnic committee had paid the most attention to the details. At several points certain members were appointed to meet the speakers; other members arranged for their sleeping accommodation and meals; while some were appointed to arrange a suitable platform in a well shaded spot where the speakers could speak and the hearers listen with the greatest comfort. At some points committees were appointed to canvass after the speaking was over with the object of signing up new members for the organization.

Several things were particularly striking at various gatherings this year. A growing attention to the importance of proper organization was noticeable. A greater interest was manifested in the co-operative movement. Happier and better dressed crowds were seen than at previous gatherings, and a general spirit of optimism due to the splendid crops which were noticeable on every hand. These things speak well for the future success of the farmers' organized efforts.

Saskatchewan Poultry Pool

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers Limited closed their fourth pool of the season on Saturday, July 30.

During the previous pool which closed at the end of May a certain volume of eggs was placed into storage for sale to the consumers of the province during the fall and winter. Very satisfactory arrangements have already been made for the local distribution of these eggs.

A series of meetings is being held in the province during the first week of August, some 250 meetings being held and 27 of the directors and delegates taking part. It is the intention to give to the membership at these meetings complete details of the work that has been accomplished this year and a comparison of costs of operating is being made between this and last year. Also announcements will be given of the plans which have been formed for the handling of poultry during the fall and winter.

The Pool will operate feeding and killing stations in Saskatoon and Regina, and subsidiary plants in Yorkton and North Battleford. Members at points where half cars or cars cannot be loaded will be able to ship by express to these central feeding and killing stations. It is, however, emphasized that when the producer can feed, kill and dress on the farm he should do so, as the returns are necessarily better than will be possible in the live poultry pool where all feeding and killing costs are a direct charge against the poultry handled.

Manitoba Wheat Pool

The fourth annual meeting of the Manitoba Wheat Pool was held at Brandon, on July 27 and 28. There were 364 delegates in attendance, about 20 short of a full representation for the entire membership. In addition, the proceedings of the meeting were followed by a large number of visitors. It was a real co-operative meeting. The directors' report and the financial statements were followed closely. A vote of complete confidence in the board of management was also passed unanimously. Six of the seven members of the board of directors were re-elected, the one change occurring in District 5, where John Quick, of Grandview, was elected in succession to C. S. Stevenson. The board of directors met after the close of the annual meeting and re-elected C. H. Burnell, president. P. F. Brett, Kemnay, was elected to succeed W. G. A. Gourlay, as vice-president, and S. Gellie was re-elected to the executive. This executive will represent the Manitoba Pool on the Board of the Central Selling Agency.

Fuller Elevator Program

One of the most important of the matters discussed was that of the elevator program. The directors' report stated that the pool had received a large number of complaints of discrimination against pool members by private elevators and this, coupled to the great advantages of a pool elevator, had led to a strong and urgent demand for more pool elevators. A resolution was put before the meeting from the board, proposing that the board be empowered to augment the elevator program if they deemed advisable and authorizing them to issue bonds in the event of the program requiring an expenditure in excess of the elevator reserve fund.

This resolution passed with only nine dissenting, and subsequently the pool's counsel, T. J. Murray, K.C., introduced a by-law which also passed, by which the directors were authorized to issue bonds against the equity of the pool body in the elevators, thus leaving intact the equity of the local elevator association. There was a good and an informative discussion on this question, the general opinion being that it was sound business and would prove of great benefit to the pool as a whole.

Increased Volume Handled

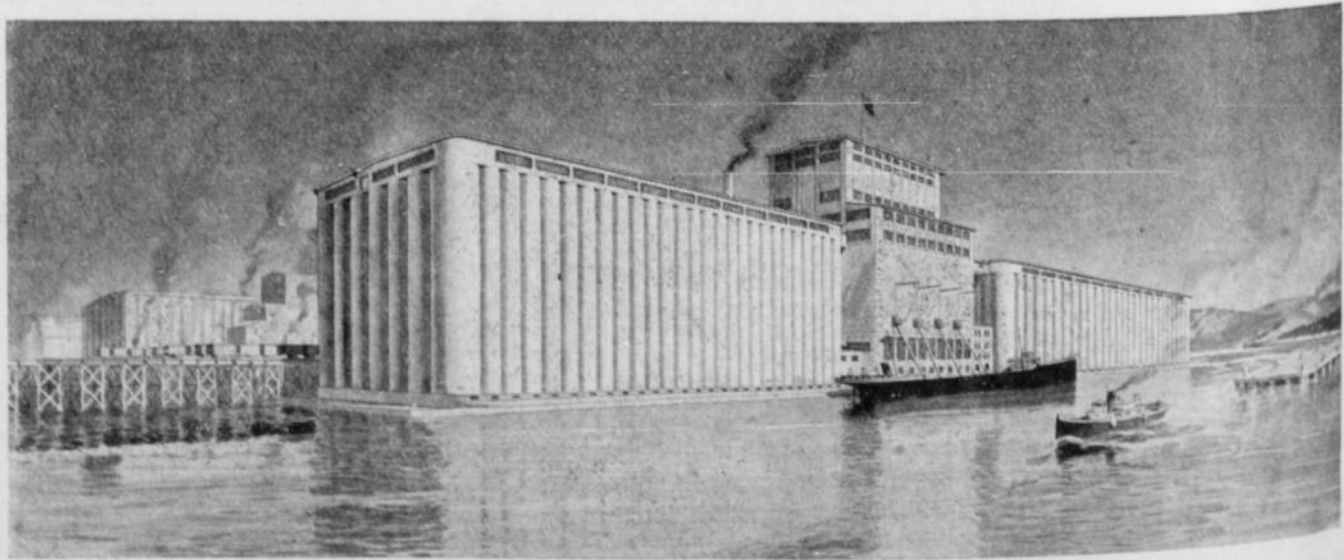
The directors' report showed that the deliveries of wheat to the Manitoba Pool during the year were 16,038,885 bushels and 12,793,261 bushels of coarse grains, making a total of 28,832,146 bushels, as compared with a total of 26,011,515 bushels last year. The increase in wheat was 27 per cent. over last year, in barley 10 1/2 per cent., flax 59 1/2 per cent., rye 15 1/2 per cent. There was a decrease of 52 per cent. in oat deliveries owing to the poor crop of that grain. The 30 elevators operated by the pool during the year handled 5,610,648 bushels of grain, which included 277,344 bushels of non-pool grain. Non-pool grain is handled because the pool elevators operate under a public license. This grain, however, is simply taken in by the pools on the ordinary charges and handed over to the trading firm designated by the shipper. Pool grain loaded over platforms amounted to 9,204,807 bushels.

The membership in the wheat and coarse grain pools at July 15 was 18,758. This allows for a loss of 1,005 members since the pool started, from death and from members either leaving the province or giving up farming. This membership represents a total of 30,297 contracts in wheat and coarse grains pools.

Will Increase Elevators

For the crop season 1925-26 the pool operated eight elevators. Last year they operated 30 and the average handled at these 30 elevators was 188,000 bushels. For the crop of 1927-28 the pool will operate between 56 and 60 elevators. In the operation of the eight elevators in 1925-26, the average initial handling charge was 2 1-3 cents a bushel. When all the charges against the elevators were in for the season each association showed a surplus earning, the surpluses varying from 1.09 cents a bushel to 6.76 cents a bushel. The figures for 1926-27 are not yet available.

The auditors' report stated that the total office and administration expenditure shows an increase of .18 cents per bushel over last year, the increase being almost entirely accounted for by the decreased revenue from service charges on platform cars which last year reduced the overhead by \$44,761. These service charges were abolished by vote of the shareholders' delegates to the last annual meeting. The amount paid to line elevator companies and to pool elevators for carrying charges during the year show a decrease of one-fifth cent per bushel over last year. The total amount deductible from growers as a result of the operations of the pool amounted to \$360,276, equal to the one and one-fourth cents per bushel. The corresponding amount last year was 1.270 cents per bushel, making a new decrease



New U.G.G. Terminal Elevator at Port Arthur, Ont., capacity 5,500,000 bushels, now under construction, as it will appear when completed.

a pool overhead expenses this year of one-fiftieth of a cent per bushel.

Because the annual meeting has so far taken place before the books of the pool could be closed, the financial statement presented by the auditors was only provisional. This has not proved satisfactory and the delegates passed a resolution deferring the date of the annual meeting in future until such time as a complete financial statement for the year can be laid before them. With regard to the date of the local annual meeting it was voted to leave the matter in the hands of the directors. Several other resolutions were passed, including one which instructed the directors to formulate some system of recording the names of those who contribute malting barley, and at the end of the year make a separate pool for that particular grade of barley, dividing the premiums therefrom between the growers contributing.

Manitoba Livestock Pool

The work of organizing the Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers is proceeding under the direction of Roy McPhail, the president and managing director. Two district associations have been organized and incorporated. The Swan Valley Co-operative Livestock Producers has already made application for membership in the provincial association. The secretary is John Livesey, an experienced livestock shipper, of Swan River. The Midlake Co-operative Livestock Producers has been organized in what is known as the interlake district between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba. It has already started shipping. G. M. T. Weaver, St. Martin, is secretary of the association.

Meetings were held early in the month at Hargrave, Cypress, Fair Valley School in the Glenboro district, Scarth, Woodworth, Cronmer and Butler.

Two interprovincial meetings, attended by representatives of the provincial livestock pools, have been held, one at Regina in May and the other in Winnipeg in June. At the latter Alberta was represented by M. A. McMillan and A. B. Claypool, Saskatchewan by W. D. McKay and A. McCorquodale, and Manitoba by Roy McPhail and I. Ingaldson. An interprovincial body was formed with Mr. McPhail as chairman, and P. H. Ferguson,

secretary pro tem. of the Manitoba Pool, as secretary. Through it matters of common interest to the provincial associations will be referred.

Ontario Turnip Growers

The Ontario Turnip Growers Co-operative, of which Geo. Telfer, who is also a director of the Co-operative Wool Growers, is president, held its annual meeting on June 28. Shipments for the year totalled 302 car loads. This product, which is of table quality, is shipped to American cities as far south as New Orleans. The average price realized was 25 cents per bushel of 50 lbs., a very satisfactory figure. The manager is J. B. Ketchen, a prominent farmer of Fergus, Ont. The export turnip area of Ontario centres around Galt and Guelph. It includes about four counties, in which a strong limestone soil and high altitude combine to produce a well flavored table turnip, much prized for culinary purposes in the South. The association is organized on a commodity basis and has a contract which binds the growers for five years, after which it is self-renewing with an annual withdrawing privilege.

Ontario Wheat Pool

The campaign started in January by the Ontario Farmers' Co-operative Company for the formation of a wheat pool has been very successful. Over 8,000 have signed the five-year contract in nine counties. Most of these signed up before arrangements were made for handling the wheat. Such arrangements have now been completed. The Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, the selling agency of the western pools, will attend to the details of selling while arrangements have been made for handling the wheat with elevator and milling companies in Essex, Kent, Elgin, Lambton, Middlesex, Perth, Huron, Bruce and Simcoe counties.

General manager Clemens, of the United Farmers Co-operative, visited Winnipeg about a month ago, and later representatives of the central agency visited Toronto. At these meetings arrangements for selling were completed. An accountant from the central pool office at Winnipeg will instal the business system at the Toronto office.

Gleaned from Hither and Yon

Fence Jumping Buffalo

Those buffalo which were sent away up into Athabasca and turned out in Wood Buffalo Park, where they have millions of acres to themselves, are apparently not staying put. Complaints have been received at Ottawa that some 15 of them have moved south to the Fort Vermilion country where they have mixed with the cattle and are destroying the crops. They must be related in some way to that familiar type of mischievous cow who is never satisfied unless she is where she isn't wanted. The government is taking cognizance of the situation with commendable alacrity and has announced an investigation of the case. Perhaps a few buffalo pokes would keep them in place. If the worst comes to the worst they make mighty good shooting.

One-Third of Us Are Farmers

The last census showed that in Canada 1,041,000 people are gainfully employed in agriculture, 999,000 in secondary industries, and 1,011,000 in clerical work of all kinds. These figures indicate that in this predominantly agricultural country only about one-third are engaged in this most important primary industry.

The value of field crops in 1925 was \$1,153,000,000 compared with a mineral output of \$226,000,000; forest products, \$213,000,000 and fisheries, \$47,000,000. That is, the value of field crops was nearly three times as great as the output of the other three great primary industries combined.

Hudson Bay Lands

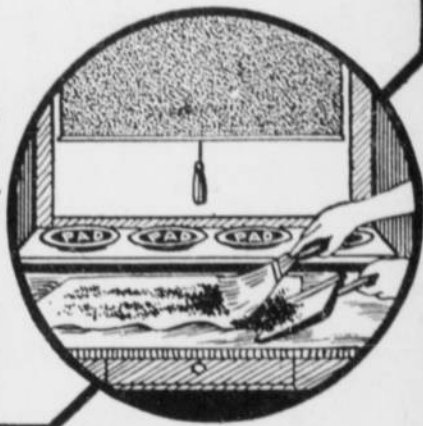
The report of the Hudson's Bay Company for the past year shows that during the period 271,281 acres were sold; 137,935 acres reverted to the company under cancelled sales, and 101,237 acres accrued to the company and 8,381 acres were surrendered to the government under the agreement of December, 1924.



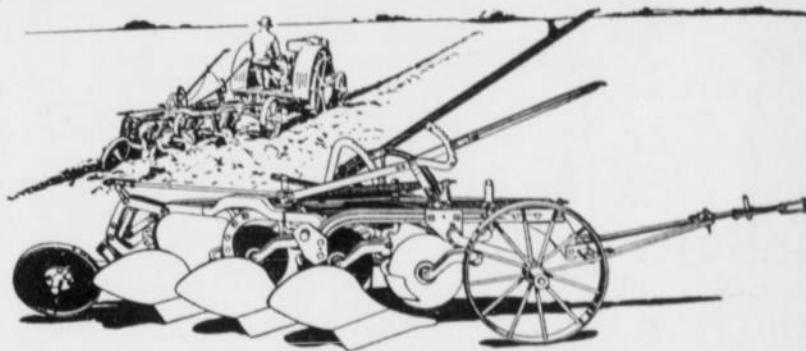
There is only one way to kill all the Flies

This is it—Darken the room as much as possible, close the windows, raise one of the blinds where the sun shines in, about eight inches, place as many Wilson's Fly Pads as possible on plates (properly wetted with water but not flooded) on the window ledge where the light is strong, leave the room closed for two or three hours, then sweep up the flies and burn them. See illustration below.

Put the plates away out of the reach of children until required in another room.



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—beams guaranteed not to bend or break.

—heavy bracing that keeps bottoms rigidly in alignment.

—land wheel set back as on sulky and gang horse plows—thus, the No. 5 does uniform work in uneven land.

—simple, strong and positive power lift.

—hitch adjustable to any standard tractor.

The Countrywoman

Trees in a Field

I KNOW a farmer who has left a little grove of poplars near the corner of one of his fields, and another who has left three spreading elms in the middle of a field which is sown to grain each year. There is still another who has left a huge old oak in the centre of a cultivated patch. It would be more convenient, for each one of these farmers, if those trees were cut down. It would then be easier for themselves and their horses to plow, sow and reap the fields for they would not have so many difficult turns to make.

But they have left the trees standing. When I see such a grove or single tree in a field I rejoice that there are those who love nature's gift to man: that they have permitted sentiment to outweigh the practical.

When I see them I remind myself, too, that there are people in ordinary circumstances of life who are artists at heart. They admire the picturesque. They avoid monotony of line and color as the true artist does. They may not have studied how to mix and apply oils and water-colors. They perhaps have not been trained in artistic selection and grouping. But the appreciation and love of the beautiful is innate, perhaps even unconscious with them. The result of their work is good and it rejoices the eyes of the onlooker who travels through the countryside in automobile or train. It must also mean added satisfaction to them and their families as they go about their day's work.

Our Way of Doing Things

We sometimes say of certain people that they are "born good managers," and of others that they "make work for themselves." As a matter of fact, good managers are made, not born with that special characteristic. The credit is due to some thoughtful person, perhaps a parent, teacher, or someone else who has trained that person in establishing good habits in doing work.

On another page in this issue, Margaret Speechly discusses the technique of the houseworker. Many a farm woman, whose days are fully crowded with a multitude of tasks will read that article with interest and perhaps with a little self questioning.

When nurses go into training in a hospital they must study the various diseases and ailments from which people suffer. They must in addition to their study develop a definite technique in handling the patients, who are placed under their charge. They are trained in this by some competent person, who usually explains the reason why things must be done in the way they are done in the hospital. The student nurses do these tasks over and over again until the habit of doing them in the proper manner and in the proper sequence becomes firmly fixed with them. Then they find that they go correctly through each task that awaits them, almost without consciously thinking about the correct procedure. To break one's technique, when nursing is a serious offence. A nurse who did so repeatedly would likely be discharged as a person unfit to look after sick people.

Skilled workers, such as doctors, dentists, artists and writers must each learn the technique of their profession or craft. That means they form definite habits of doing their work. The establishing of good habits in doing work is a most helpful thing. It rids the mind of the worker of a certain amount of confusion and leaves him or her freer to think of other things.

When the houseworker realizes that she can develop a helpful technique or habits in doing her work she will find it more interesting. She will be more apt to regard a piece of work with a professional eye. She will see in it greater opportunities for the exercise of intelligence. She will take a greater pride both in herself and in it.

Heavy Meat Eaters

"Pa doesn't think he has had a meal unless there's meat on the table," confided a neighbor the other day—and that meant meat at breakfast, dinner and supper. This amounts to over a thousand times a year. Pa isn't an exception either, as a great many farm men are "heavy on meat." Now, meat is an excellent food that deserves a place in the diet of every adult—scientists have shown that as a source of protein it is hard to beat, but they have also proved that people don't need it thrice daily. In fact, it is possible to keep in better health when taking meat only once a day.

Protein is used in the body for the purpose of building it up, for keeping it in repair and sometimes for providing fuel. Investigators have found that those doing heavy muscular work do not require as much protein as people imagine. They have gone one step further and have proved that the proteins of milk, eggs, cheese, fish, fowl and legumes are particularly valuable and advise substituting these foods for meat once or twice a day. One of the disadvantages of meat is that when more than a certain amount is taken it has a tendency to cause putrefaction in the intestines. This leads to a great many troubles. A diet that includes too much protein also puts a strain on the kidneys. The older a person is the less need there is for large quantities of meat, while very limited amounts should be given to children.

Not only would the health of farm people be better if they ate less meat, but their meals would be more interesting if they secured some of their daily intake of protein from milk, eggs, fish, cheese, fowl or legumes. Moreover, it would postpone the evil day when the next pig must be killed. This to the farm women means a lot, for who really enjoys the butchering business?—Marion Hughes.

Sun Suits for Children

During recent years doctors and nurses have given mothers much helpful information regarding the preventive and curative value of sunlight for such diseases as rickets and tuberculosis. Sun baths have become popular for both adults and children who have a tendency towards developing tuberculosis. But, of course, anyone who attempts to take or give such treatment should work under the direction of a physician.

Scientists tell us that in order to get the greatest benefit from the sun's rays we must let it fall directly on the skin; that light which passes first through the ordinary window-pane glass or through layers of clothing is robbed of some of the most beneficial rays. They tell us, too, that those whose skin tans the most from the effect of the sun receive the most benefit from sun treatment.

At this season of the year one sees at lakeshore and in the country many children, with their bodies tanned almost nut-brown from playing out-of-doors in bathing suits or in scanty summer garments. This is a good sign and one could only wish that every mother was impressed with the curative value of the sun's rays so that she would provide proper garments for her children and also encourage them to play in the sun for a little while every day, taking due precaution not to let them stay too long or to be out when the sun was at its hottest in case they might suffer from sunstroke.

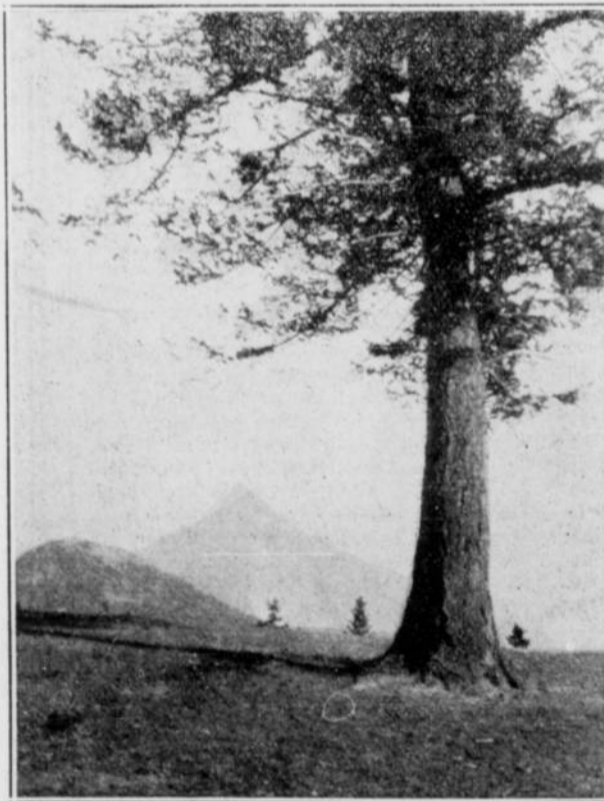
Busy mothers have very little time, during the hours when the sun is shining to sit out-of-doors with a child, who needs or would profit by sun treatment. In the August number of The Journal of Home Economics, Mary Aileen Davis, of the United States Department of Home Economics, tell how practical sun suits may be made for children:

"It is well known that the active rays of the sun will not pass through layers of cloth. The new sun garments are cut from ordinary romper pattern with straight, short legs, deep cut armholes and a low neck. They button on the shoulder or down the front. The lower portion is made of gingham, percale or sturdy cotton print which will withstand frequent contacts with mother earth and many launderings. The upper portion covering the back and chest is a thin, semi-transparent material such as voile or the coarsest bobbinet. This thin material should be faced back by inch-wide folds or heavier material to make it stronger.

"These little suits are far more comfortable and attractive than the bathing suits or union suits which are frequently recommended for sun baths. The transparent top also permits enough of the active rays to pass through to cause burning. Play can proceed at the same time that sunbeams are being absorbed."

Grouchy Advice

To the Editor, Dear Sir—I take my pen in hand to write you about the letters in a recent Guide about men working in the house. I like The Guide fine, but I think you should keep your letters more to farm work and not so much to women. As for myself, I have found in a long experience that the more a man does for a woman in the house, the more he has to do. I kept batch for 15 years and always found that if I started in to help a housekeeper she would want to be helped all the time. I have had a lot of them, some good, some bad, but always found that if I drug wood and water for them, it soon spoiled them. I helped the last one I had a lot, and then she drug me into marrying her, made me buy a lot of furniture and doo dads for the house, and then run off with a no good fellow I had thrashing here. Thank God I am back to batching again and can have some peace! My advice to any young fellow getting married is to see that right from the start the women does her own work and has the meals on time and then he won't have no trouble—Old Batch.



[Photo by Dan McCowan.
A Douglas Fir near Banff, Alta.]

The Tree

By Marjorie Pickthall

In the dim woods, one tree
Was by the cunning seasons builded fair
With the rain's masonry
And delicate craft of air

Unknown of anyone,
She was the wind's green daughter. Her the dove
made, between leaf and sun
His murmuring house of love.

Quiet as a seemingly thought
Her infinite strength of shade she stretched around.
Peace like a spell she wrought
On that enclosed ground.

Bred of such lowly stuff,—
Blown mast, a sheltering day, a tender night,—
Now stars seem kin enough
To compare her height.

She knows not whence she grew
So in my heart, from some forgotten seed,
The lovely thought of you
Towered to the loveliest need.

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Household Wrinkles

Helpful discoveries made by
Guide readers

To remove rust and dark marks from nickel trimming on a stove, try the following: First cover the spots with grease. In three or four days rub them with a rag soaked with ammonia. This will dissolve the rust without attacking the nickel. If the rust resists this treatment, apply a little Chlorhydric acid and rub immediately after with a cloth so that the nickeling may not be affected. Then wash, dry well and polish. If the rust has attacked the nickel, it will be impossible to remove the gray marks.—C. A. M., Man.

If you are getting lunch ready for a basket picnic and are wondering how to pack a cake so that it will not get mussy, try the following plan: Bake the cake in a tin box, such as those in which biscuits are packed in. See that the cake is not very deep so that you will be able to put the cover on it after it is baked. One may ice a cake made in such a pan, put the cover on and pack it away in the lunch box without any fear of the cake getting crushed.—M. G., Man.

On wash days I have found it very handy to put a bunch of smaller things, such as handkerchiefs, together and fasten them with a safety pin and hook these on to the line. This plan works well, especially when bringing in the clothes as small things so often are dropped and not noticed until they have become soiled.—Mrs. H. L., Sask.

When the flies become numerous and we have to use poison pads, I put them in the lids of jam pails. By doing this I can put several pads in a row along a window and pull down the shades. It is really surprising how effective this is. By using the tin lids I am saved the unpleasant job of cleaning plates or saucers, which are usually used for holding fly pads.—Mrs. O. J. F., Man.

When making gravy, try the plan of browning quite a quantity of flour and then you will have enough to last you for some time. I brown the flour by spreading it on a pie plate and putting it in the oven. The oven must not be too hot or it will scorch the flour. I do a pint at a time and then put it through a sifter and set it away for future use. This little kitchen wrinkle is quite a time saver I find.—Mrs. N. J. M., Man.

Linen tablecloths and even good cotton are too great a luxury for some farm homes. I was quite worried for a while how to train my children in good table manners without them knowing how to properly care for a white tablecloth. Then when the stores began to show pretty colored breakfast and tea cloths I got the inspiration of a new way of using flower sacks. I use the square of white cotton for the centre and put a two-inch false hem of any pretty plain or checked material on it. Gingham makes a particularly pretty border. Now my small son and daughter take great pride in keeping the pretty cloths clean.—Mrs. G. C., Man.

I tacked three cornflake boxes up on the wall of my pantry. Into one goes string; in the second I put waxed paper off cereal, crackers, bread, etc.; and in the other, paper bags. I find this a handy way for keeping these things ready for use.—Maud Newcombe, Alta.

When tying a comforter or quilt, use extra long thread or yarn and catch through at desired intervals clear across the quilt, doing this quite loosely. Then snip the thread between the spaces and tie.—K. C. R., Alta.

To keep lettuce fresh and crisp I find that the best way is to first wash it well. Then let the water drain off it and put it in a large-mouthed fruit jar or crock and cover it tightly. I keep lettuce in this manner for two or three days.—C. M., Man.

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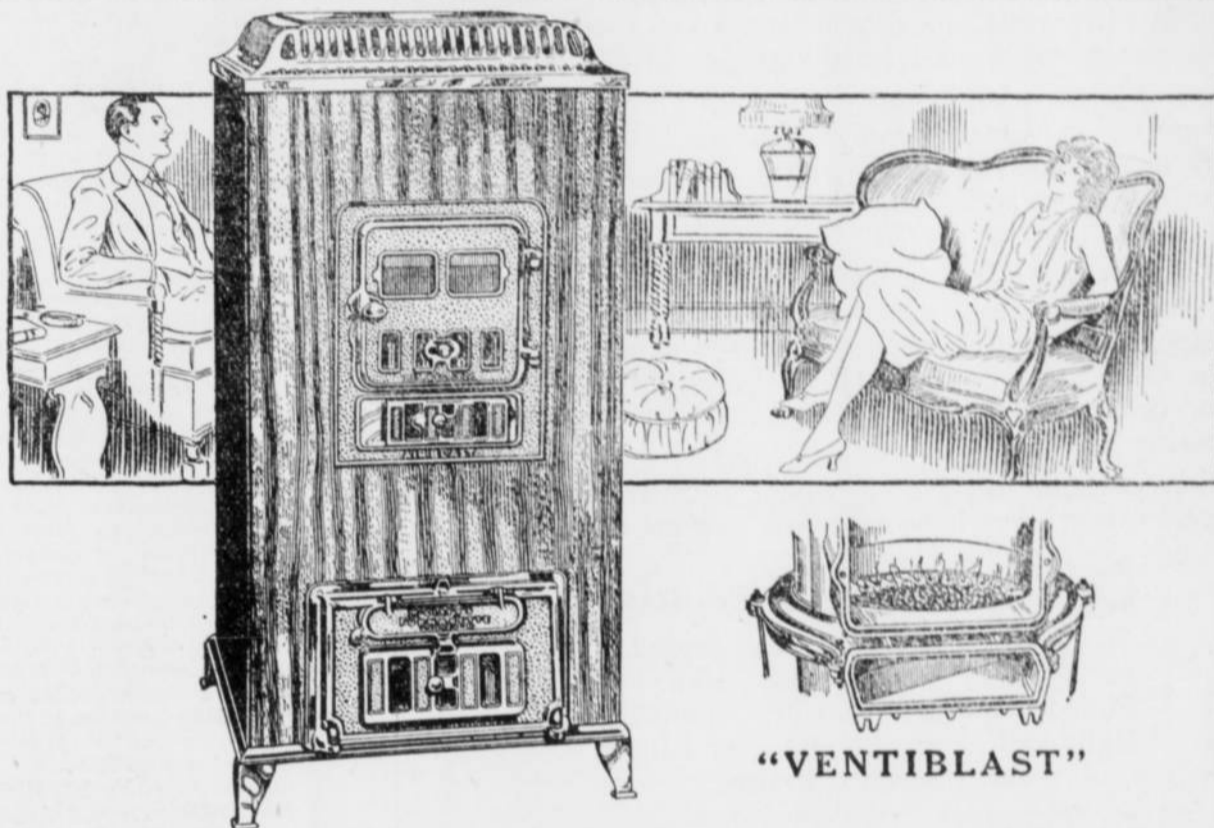
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Contentment on the Prairies

We must satisfy our craving for beauty in life or else we suffer

By KATHLEEN REDMAN STRANGE

A SHORT while ago we had occasion to order some plants from a friend who specializes in the growing of fruit and flower seeds. In our letter we mentioned the fact that one of these days, when we get a "breathing spell," we intend to spend some time and money on beautifying our farm home, particularly in making a real garden. Our friend, himself a busy farmer of many years standing, said, in his reply:

"I used to feel like yourself about the 'breathing spell'. We have not had the spell yet, but fortunately we made a start with fruits and flowers many years ago. The 'bug' is still working and we cannot quit. Anyway, we have a nice home-like place and are blessed with a fine family of well-developed boys and girls who enjoy to the limit our home. We always felt it better to have a real home. I mean, something that has appeal."

Undoubtedly here is one who has solved the problem of how to extract an abundant measure of happiness out of life and to keep his family contented and at home. We hear so much, these days, of young farm people leaving home. Many of them, of course, do make good, but a certain number, like the proverbial rolling stone, drift about from place to place without ever accomplishing anything very definite or worthwhile in life, and many fond parents are left to suffer serious misgivings and heart searchings as to why their children have deserted the home pastures.

I have seen sections of the country in the West deserted by farmers, and I have seen individual farms where only the old folks were left to carry on and where all the young people had gone to the cities and other parts of the world. But I have never seen a farm that was surrounded with trees and that had a flower garden and an attractive looking home on it that was not always brim full of people, and particularly of young folks.

A prominent agriculturist, who lives in the same province as our friend who grows the fruit and flower seeds, and who has made such a fine and happy home for his family, said recently in the press that he would like to see the producer of new varieties of wheat exalted as soldier heroes have been in the past. I do feel that whilst undoubtedly breeders of new varieties of wheat make money for the farmer, yet they do not create so much happiness and real contentment on the farms as does the man who produces varieties of fruit and flowers and trees that will thrive and be hardy on the prairies and that bring beauty and gladness to the hearts of many thousands of people, particularly to women and young folks.

This remark also shows the tendency, all too prevalent amongst prairie farmers and their leaders, to pay too much attention to the production of those things only that will bring in money, rather than to take an interest in those things that they hope some day to buy with this money. For so often we have the power, right at hand, to create for ourselves with the expenditure of very little money and merely some time and effort those very things for which we often wait so long.

I am reminded of the case of Mrs. X—, whose farm I visited recently. Before I entered the house I was moved to express my admiration of her husband's splendid equipment. There was machinery of every kind and description in the workmanlike yard, all of it in splendid condition and showing every evidence of care and judicious expenditure. But there was no flower garden nor were there any trees or shrubs to attract the visitor's eye. Inside the house there was no evidence of any attempt to cater to the comfort and the happiness of the members of the family. The furniture was old and ugly and obviously "bits" picked up at various sales. There were no comfortable chairs, no books, no musical instruments—not even a radio. Mrs.

X—'s only attempt at beautifying her own immediate surroundings were a few ill-nourished looking plants in lard pails on the window sill.

She complained that her sons were seldom home—"Always gadding into town and getting into bad company," she said, whilst her daughter was bothering her for permission to go to the city to take a business course. "As if the farm wasn't good enough for her," Mrs. X— complained bitterly. "And we've always scrimped and saved and gone without things so that we could give the children a proper education and put the farm into good shape for them when they were old enough to take it off our hands. I actually believe they don't care a bit about the place."

Frankly, I don't believe they do, either. For that home is a barren-looking, heartless sort of a place. Although it is scrupulously clean and neat, it has no appeal. I have been in many homes less tidy and less wholesome, but that have fairly breathed the spirit of home the moment one entered. For years Mrs. X—'s children have had to listen to such principles as "Save your money!" "Don't buy anything that you don't absolutely need," and "We must try to do without this and that!" No wonder they wish to flee.

Now, these people are not mean. At the back of their minds is the idea that one day, when they are through with all the hard work and the scrimping and the saving, they will be able to enjoy the fruits of their present endeavors and renunciations. They intend to make up for it all when they retire.

This seems to me to be a common trait with many country people, this habit of looking and planning too far ahead, of working hard and making do with anything for the present so that one future day they may be able to spend what they have so painfully acquired.

The trouble is, such people seldom do this. When the day for retirement finally does come they very often find they have lost their capacity for enjoyment and that their children have drifted far away from them. This is the reason, too, I am sure, why there are so many people still living in inadequate shacks and poorly furnished houses who might years ago have replaced them with good homes and comfortable furnishings. I am not thinking of people, who through misfortune or sheer force of circumstances, have had to make the little shack their permanent home. One can be truly happy in a shack. But I am thinking of those people who deliberately deprive their children and themselves of immediate joys and pleasures with the often misplaced idea that one day they will reap a rich reward from such renunciation, and who persistently put off that day until it is too late.

Personally, I am a great believer in taking every day a little bit of happiness as it comes along. After all, we none of us know what the future holds. If, indeed, there will ever be a future for us to enjoy. I believe, of course, that we should all strive to build well for the benefit and happiness of those who will follow after us, but I do believe that we should use all the tools that lie to hand. A comfortable, attractive home, a fragrant garden. These are potent weapons with which to induce the boys and girls to stay by us.

Some men seem to forget that there is something more to life than 10 or 12 hours of hard work and three square meals a day. They wonder why their wives and children become disheartened and discontented. They fail to realize that there is a craving, not always recognized perhaps, in every human heart for beauty and that if this beauty is withheld, then everybody must suffer for it.

"God broke the years into hours and days,
That hour by hour and day by day
Just going on a little way,
We might be able all along
To keep quite strong."



A tea wagon made from an old kitchen table saves this farm woman many steps

Where Skill Counts

Perhaps you are extravagant with energy and time—Observe your technique
By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

ing "on the other place" or grading roads—in fact when children are going to school it is a regular part of the day's work. Have you simplified the process in order to save motions and steps? Before commencing to make

sandwiches do you assemble bread, butter, jam or other "spread", hard cooked eggs or cheese, fruit, cookies, waxed paper, lunch basket, thermos and other supplies? If you start making sandwiches and then stop to hunt for a filling; if you have to reach for the cookie jar or the fruit after commencing operations, your technique is poor.

Cooking at the stove can be skillful or otherwise. In re-heating potatoes do you fill the frying pan so full that pieces go overboard when stirred? If so, you not only waste food but make the top of the range harder to clean. In cooking pancakes do you use so much fat that it splutters and splashes the tea kettle and pans on the stove? This makes extra work in cleaning up and is not necessary.

Head Work Pays

Cleaning up after a meal requires good technique if it is not to absorb more than its share of time and energy. Some people habitually make several trips between the table and the place where the washing is done—first a few cups and saucers, then a pile of plates, then a few dishes of eatables and so on. I have watched homemakers do this time and time again. The logical way, of course, is to stack all the dishes on a tray and to carry them to the kitchen in one trip, a dinner wagon is better still because you can take the food at the same time. Some people habitually go several times to the pig bucket with scraps instead of putting all the pieces into a bowl or other vessel waiting to be washed and making only one trip. The tray or dinner wagon should be in a convenient location so that the china and cutlery can be put straight on to it, unless the dish cupboard is placed so that everything can be returned to their places as soon as dried. Some people cannot wash dishes without splashing water on themselves or the floor. This is an evidence of poor technique. If one's apron is wet it must be changed and it does not stay clean as long as it should. If the floor is damp it must be wiped dry, all of which means extra time, work and steps.

I'm sure that you can think of other ways of improving your own technique. In planning a morning's cooking it is easy to arrange things so that a bowl and beater, for instance, can be used more than once for beating eggs without being washed. Turning out large amounts of baking in a short time with a minimum of mess and dishes to be washed is certainly a feat of skilled management. I find it depends almost entirely on planning ahead of time and arranging supplies and equipment before commencing operations.

How about your cleaning—have you developed a definite system of dry mopping, dusting, and sweeping so that you don't waste steps or motions? Can you make a bed without going around from side to side several times? Do you go upstairs with a broom and dust pan and forget that a small brush will be needed for the stairs?

Somebody is sure to ask how to acquire skill if she does not already possess it. I have found, after studying the matter for years that it is largely a question of practice, of checking up myself with the eye of a critic, of continually trying to cut down unnecessary motions and steps and of doing work with the greatest possible speed capable of securing good results.



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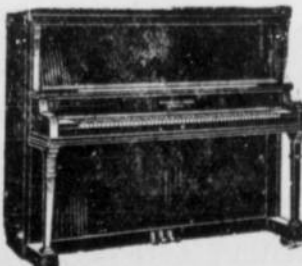
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World's Poultry Congress

Continued from Page 3

their valuable characteristics, it is necessary to maintain the size set down for the breed. In order to do this breeders must ruthlessly cull out the birds which lay small eggs. It takes courage to consign a 250-egg hen to the butcher because her eggs do not average 24 ounces to the dozen but the salvation of the flock depends upon it."

Prof. Rice showed silhouettes of 16 300-egg birds and drove home the conviction that high production is always associated with a definite body type, irrespective of the differences of shape insisted upon by the fanciers. His conclusions were strikingly illustrated in the show of live birds. Within 30 feet of each other were penned the world's champion Leghorn from the University of B.C., the world's champion Barred Rock hen from the farm of F. J. French, Newmarket, Ontario, and a family from a 310-egg Wyandotte hen owned by Mrs. H. M. Aitken, Beeton, Ontario, who also owns the champion Wyandotte hen. Their resemblance in form, and their departure from the arbitrary standards set for each of the breeds were a matter of common observation.

The discussions on poultry marketing and extension were equally provocative of thought. On account of the lead which the prairie provinces have taken on this continent with respect to co-operative marketing, it was to be expected that their representatives would make an important contribution in this section of the congress proceedings. Prof. Lloyd, University of B.C.; W. Waldron, Regina, Prof. Herner and Messrs. A. C. McCulloch and J. H. Hall, all of Winnipeg, read papers on matters coming under their especial purview. Mrs. Holmes, Asquith, Sask., was also prominent in discussions on marketing.

If it is fair to pick individuals among the splendid technical papers presented it may be said that in the section of the Congress, devoted to animal nutrition, American investigators submitted a volume of brilliant experimental evidence, and Italians and Hollanders in all sections of the Congress created a wholesome respect of the quality of work in progress in their respective countries.

The World's Champion Egg Eaters

Besides the splendid live bird exhibits, each province and most of the foreign countries participating staged educational displays. That of the Federal Department at Ottawa is worth a word because of the purpose behind it.

Be it known that Canada, with a per capita consumption of over 28 eggs a year, stands at the top as a patron of the hen. Well down the list comes the U.S.A. with a per capita consumption of 17. W. A. Brown and his associates at Ottawa, conceived the idea that if Americans could be sold the idea of grading, the quality of their product would be immeasurably improved and consumption increased. This would have the effect of keeping the American surplus at home instead of flooding Canadian cities in spring. It would do this much at least, and, if they did not invoke further tariff protection, would give Canadians a chance in the greatest potential market in the world—America's apartmented cliffs, whose cooks demand quickly prepared foods, lest the heat from the gas stove disarrange their complexions.

The Canadian exhibit at Ottawa was part of a studied and continuous effort to show American poultrymen what an opportunity they were missing. Mr. Brown believes that this is having an effect and that grading will become general in the United States within reasonably short time.

Alex. Taylor of Winnipeg and Fred Newcombe, Vegreville, Alberta, sat through the session on baby chicks with ears cocked while American delegates told of a policy which has been set on foot in their country to correct an abuse which is acting to the detriment of their day-old chick business. Quantity production, the Yankee shibboleth, has been applied a little too enthusiastically to the baby chick business in the United States. Hatcheries have been more anxious to advertise the volume of their output than to speak about the breeding behind their chicks. It was even hinted that some hatcheries, under the stress of seasonal rush, have filled their incubators from the commercial stocks of the Chicago packers. In defense of the

American hatching plants, it should be said that they haven't got large numbers of government tested flocks to pick from as our own Canadian chick plants have. To get over the stigma resting on American baby chicks, due to the carelessness of a few hatcheries, the Washington department is commencing a policy of accrediting those plants which use only eggs from well bred stock.

Even Tariffs Were Discussed

Illustrative of the difference which animates delegates at international conventions one may quote the statements of S. S. Knight, Petaluma Poultry Producers of California, the most intensively concentrated poultry enterprise in the world, and Heer Wilton, Holland. Mr Knight admitted that his presence at Ottawa was incidental to a visit to Washington to plead for a 20 per cent. increase in the tariff on dried and frozen eggs. Heer Wilton congratulated his dubious Ottawa audience on the loyalty of Canada to the principle of free trade. Speaking of Holland's adherence to that principle, he declared that if the foreigner landed something on Dutch shores cheaper than it could be raised in that country it was an inspiration to Hollanders to improve and cheapen their method of production, or, failing in that, to abandon the raising or manufacture of that commodity for something more profitable. Under that policy Holland had given up the growing of grain and substituted therefore the rich and varied agriculture for which she is today noted.

6,000-Year-Old Incubators

The biggest drawing card on the grounds was the native incubator displayed by the Egyptians. It is a model of a rectangular mud building, approximately 14 feet by nine with a vertical nine-foot wall. It has a second story about four feet from the ground in centre of which is a hole, allowing the operator to stand when transferring eggs from the floor to the top story. This mud incubator is identical with the one used by the Egyptians in days of the Pharaohs, 6,000 years ago. It accommodates 6,000 eggs, never one more nor less. It is manipulated by natives who have had its secrets handed down from one generation to the next for centuries. The operators work without thermometers or candling devices, testing the heat of the eggs against the inside of the eyelid, and holding eggs up to the sun in order to determine their fertility. And yet, even though they have to depend upon eggs produced and stored under the most primitive conditions, these Egyptians get hatches of 66 to 80 per cent. Furthermore, the only fuel used over the whole 21-day period is a sack full of chopped straw which is mixed with ashes to produce a slow fire.

Beside the ancient incubator, through which visitors streamed for hour after hour, stood a mud bread oven such as the Fellaheen used for baking their bread. In season this bread oven serves as a brooder.

\$5,000 Offered For Leghorn Pen

While this report is being written, the birds in the exhibit are being sold. Even though a list of the breeds shown by the foreign countries is almost identical with the Canadian list, it is anticipated that visitors are due for disappointment, as buyers are not likely to spend money for 175-egg birds of unknown breeding when home-bred pullets which have 200-egg records behind them are easily available. Prof. Lloyd has already been offered \$5,000 for his pen of world champion Leghorns, but the University authorities refuse to let the birds go outside the Province of British Columbia.

One of the great benefits which is hoped will accrue from this congress, is the demand which will be created for Canadian breeding stock, and the many good offers received during the course of the week indicate that this hope will come to fruition, if not during the sale at the close of the show, at least in months to come, when the foreign delegates report on what they have seen. Ontario is satisfied that the big cost which Canada has entailed in the poultry congresses has support of the poultry congresses has entailed is the best money this country has ever laid out for advertising.

Edward Brown, retiring president of the International Association, was presented with a purse of \$1,100 at the close of the Congress. F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, was elected to succeed him. The next Congress is to be held in London, England, in 1930.

Wild West on the Midway

Continued from Page 6

anyone, only I heard him say: 'I'll get that blankety cop yet, if he hangs around here! I've had it in for him a long time—you know why.' And then another guy says: 'We're all with you, kid—how about stagin' a little rough-house; in comes the cop; when the shin-dig's over, friend cop's pretty messy.' Sloakes says: 'That'll queer the show and the boss!' 'Queer nothin'!' says t'other chap, 'It'll be the hosses do it. Just a little private tiff to get the cop in, then the hosses get unmanageable, and walk over him a bit'.

"Accidental—cop shouldn't walked into it!" Well, Sloakes sits and thinks; then I hear him say: 'Boy, you've got an idea there; time I've trimmed it to suit it'll be a real one.' 'Good,' says t'other, like he was cheered up at thought of the fun, 'when'll we say?' 'Tomorrow,' says Sloakes, 'tomorrow about dusk. Last afternoon show.' Well, I was pickin' up stuff just behind the tent, and I come away and thought it over. I've nothing much against Lance except his moustache, and you've been a good friend, so I hunted and found him, and told him. Say, he grinned! 'It's old Jim they're after,' he said. 'He sent Sloakes down for three years in stir. Thanks—I'll put him wise.' And he—didn't!"

"Not yet," said Meloney, stolidly. "But I haven't seen him since."

"Well, I guess he will then, Jim. You needn't tip him off I told you. He mightn't like that I didn't just trust him. You know, Jim, I can't just make out whether I like that fellow Lance or not. There's somethin'—oh, I don't know what—about him!"

Policeman Lance laughed it aside. After all, Lance was a fellow officer; and Meloney had a large slice of loyalty in his composition. He thanked the little man, told him not to worry, and moved on. Shorty disappeared into the darkness. Meloney laughed to himself. He was pleased that Shorty should be so discerning about Lance. And yet his fears were groundless. Lance might be a bit two-faced, but this was a bigger thing. Life and—death—might hang upon it. It was a police affair; a matter of honor. Of course Lance would tell him.

At the door he ran into the man himself. Lance nodded, and made as if to pass on out. A quick stab of fear shot through Meloney; his high pride in the force was touched. He reached out and caught Lance's arm.

"Well!" said Lance. "See her safely home?"

Meloney writhed. He hated the curl of Lance's lip. But he held himself in check. For the honor of the force, Lance must speak.

"Any—anything—new, Lance?"

"What d'ye mean, new?"

Meloney mopped his brow.

"You're off tomorrow afternoon?"

"And you're on," grinned Lance.

"Jealous—eh? Want me to promise 'hands off' maybe, eh? Think she's your own property, don't you?" The grin remained; but Meloney was startled at the eyes. Not shifty now, but cruel, cynical, hard, malevolent.

"See you tomorrow," said Lance, moving off. "I've promised the little dame to take her. See you on the Midway."

IV

The crowded Saturday afternoon hours found Policeman Meloney on his Midway beat. From one end of it to the other his territory extended; a one-man job, and usually light enough. Lost children to be shepherd. The crowds to be kept moving in the right-of-way. An observant eye to be cast about for possible light-fingered gentry. There was nothing today to suggest the usual, except something inside himself which induced a certain morbid interest in the Wild West Show. Without obviously pushing himself into the picture, he found himself regarding the concession with speculative eyes.

Mild-looking animals, these broncos, lined up, for advertising purposes, outside the show, while the "barker" shouted his allurements, and "Two-gun Sloakes" tested the quickness of the eye with his ropes. Meloney was not deceived by this mildness. Once he had

owned a mare with bronco blood in her. Her wild eyes were a trap for the unwary; she had a squeal that curdled the blood, teeth that nipped at you from back-curved lips, a hind foot with the speed and shock of lightning. With her owner, who had subdued her in the only way she understood, she was safe enough—if he were watchful; but strangers she would not tolerate.

A horse, Meloney knew, would not purposely step on a fallen man; but frightened, kicking, angry bronchos—what chance would a fallen man have under the stampede of hoofs?

Well, there was one thing sure; he needn't walk into the trap. Knowing the "little rough-house" to be a staged affair to lure him in, he would make a point not only of keeping outside the concession, but of avoiding that end of the Midway altogether, as dusk came on. And yet—there was something of cowardice in that. He shrank from it, as he had hesitated about making any mention of the affair at district headquarters. He could easily have had reserves within call. And he had said nothing. This was an affair with a very personal element in it. He would see it through himself. There was also another side to it. Lance might repent; Lance would be here with Jennie, and might vindicate his honor—the honor rather of the force.

There he was now! Without his uniform he was not so attractive; but even now Meloney paid him grudging admiration. Jennie was a gay orange sprite beside him; hanging on his arm; laughing coquettishly up at him. Meloney's heart thudded at sight of her, as it had not at sight of the broncos whose hoofs might still, if he were not wary, reduce him to a battered mass. Standing outside the "Daughters of the Sea" concession, he watched them approach. She would at least have a smile and a word for him. They halted almost beside him, watching the antics of a clown against a background bevy of bathing girls; when the crowd surged forward for tickets, Lance bought two, and they went in, almost brushing against Meloney. She had not seen him. When yesterday, she had been with Meloney, her eyes had always wandered, searching out Lance. Now that she was with Lance, he was all sufficient. That was Lance all over. Full of quips and jests; clever in the use of his deep, smouldering eyes. When Meloney was with Jennie his tongue too often clave to the roof of his mouth; and for him to have rolled his eyes as Lance did would have made him doubly ridiculous. You couldn't blame Jennie! No, sir, you just couldn't blame her!

They were by the curtained entrance now. Lance turned deliberately, looked at Meloney, and grinned his triumph. By design, then, he had done this, knowing all the time Meloney was there!

In that moment Meloney knew Lance would win! Jennie had no chance against his wiles. And to warn her would be worse than useless. He knew Jennie too well for that. She would not take it from him. Besides, would it be the sporting thing to do?

Dusk began to fall now; the spattering electric lights to blink out against the fading blue; the surge of the crowds to increase. Gay, happy crowds—sweethearts arm in arm. The big figure of Meloney was like a lonely landmark among them. Or so he felt himself. Left out of it. These things were not for him.

Well, at least he was an officer of the law! He might be tubby and heavy-jowled and stubby-nosed, but let evil-doers look out! Remarks he had overheard and taken as a matter of course came to his mind: "Yes, you can bank on Meloney every time!" or, "If you want to land that fellow, send Meloney." That was when there was real work to be done; not shrewd deduction, but the strong grasp of the law.

Meloney straightened himself; his heavy jowls lifted from the collar of his tunic. Deep within, the pain of intense loneliness, of solicitude for Jennie, remained; but the uniform shut it in. Shut it in as it shut in all those fears that must be conquered or hidden when you were on the force.

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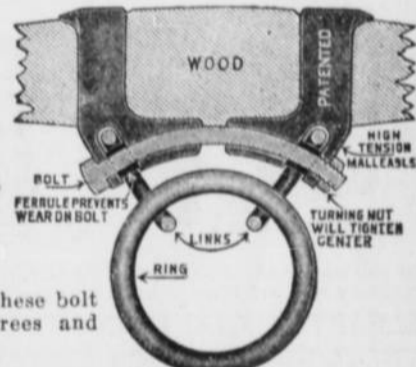
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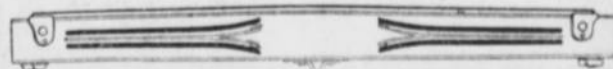


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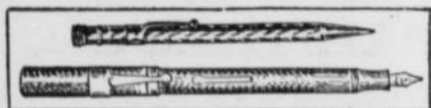
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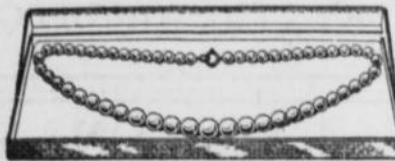
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moved deliberately across the Midway and came to a stand outside the Wild West Show. How long he stood there, a grim statue, he did not know. Twice, as he stood, the cowboys trooped out to "do their stuff" before the gaping crowds, and induce them in; twice Meloney's eyes met the glance of "Two-gun Sloakes"—but the eyes of Sloakes were calm, and inscrutable—and dangerous! Meloney had no doubt of that. Did Sloakes guess that he knew?—that he was "wise" to this affair?

And then his eyes were diverted. The "Daughters of the Sea" show was out; he could see Lance and Jennie—they crossed the Midway, and stood watching the rope tricks of Sloakes. And again Lance kept Jennie from sight of Meloney, interposing his big body, and chattering on with his glib tongue.

The broncos with their riders trooped back within the enclosure; the "bar-ker" shouted his last "Hurry! Hurry! Show just starting!" call. Meloney suddenly realized that Lance had gone in. Meloney's mind, not ordinarily any too quick, was in a whirl. Assuredly this was the last show of the afternoon—this was the appointed time, if Shorty had heard right. It was the time of which he had also told Lance. And Lance had gone in—with Jennie! Why? To see Meloney trapped, and ground under a stampede of wicked hoofs? Incredible! And yet—Lance—Lance was capable of anything.

A sudden grin lit up the big features of Policeman Meloney. Lance was in there now; let him handle it. What if he was in mufti? If he was any kind of a man he'd be in on it!

There! He stiffened suddenly. Something—something unusual was astir inside. A boy—he remembered afterwards it was an urchin of sorts—ran out crying: "Police! Police! Dere's a fight on in dere! A guy got into a fight with one of de cowboys!"

Meloney hesitated. A plant—that fight! Just a plant, a trap! Why should he go?

And then, suddenly, he found himself on the run. Women were screaming! That meant panic. Panic was his job! His job!

Beside him padded the urchin, breathlessly imparting information: "This guy—he was goin'—in—with his girl—one of the cowboys—got fresh—I guess—that started it! Gee—listen!"

Meloney could not listen! He had a vague notion that cries and screams were increasing; but the blood was pounding in his ears. And suddenly, he was within the sawdust enclosure. He had one quick impression of a standing, excited crowd, shouting, but afraid to interfere; and then he saw . . . The stampede was on. Cowboys were shouting, swearing at their horses; the broncos were squealing, kicking, plunging! A maelstrom of men and horses! And in the middle, fallen upon the ground, the hoofs menacing him, was a man!

At that moment an orange blob—or so it seemed to him—swam before his eyes; a voice sobbed:

"Jim! Jim! It's Lannie! Oh, save him! For God's sake do something!"

Lance—that dusty, huddled figure menaced by the hoofs! So they had trapped Lance! Lance! There must be some mistake; some change of plan! No matter. It was Lance's life that hung in the balance. In that second of time an awful abyss opened to the soul of Policeman Meloney. In a minute, two minutes, he would be without a rival. Lance, if not dead, would be handsome no more. Nothing could survive those raging hoofs long. The awful second passed.

A bronco, riderless out of the melee, swerved into view. Something clicked in Meloney's slow brain. In his youth, he had been a horseman—and owned a bronco! With the agility of desperation he caught at the bridle and swung himself on the animal; all the power of his grip threatened the tenderness of the creature's foaming mouth. Meloney, controlling the steed, turned its head, and charged for the melee, drawing his revolver from his holster. He had an idea the crowd were cheering as if this were a western movie; but one idea kept his thoughts centred. To get Sloakes! To get Sloakes! This

was a staged stampede! And Sloakes was the director.

Another horse was riderless as he swept down and reined up. The next moment he had Sloake's horse by the bridle, and Sloakes was looking down the muzzle of his revolver.

"Call them off!" panted Meloney, hoarsely. "Call your damn trick off—or you're dead!"

Somebody struck from behind; Meloney reeled, but heeled to his man. Sloakes shouted an order. The stampede began to disintegrate.

Meloney leaped from his horse into the cleared circle about the fallen victim. Just once his revolver described a threatening arc.

"The first bronco that comes near gets plugged full of lead!" he shouted. "You, Sloakes, you dismount and come here!"

Sloakes hesitated, glanced at the revolver, and obeyed. Meloney stooped over Lance. His head was cut a bit, his clothes torn, but he sat up holding his head. His face was ashen—almost green with fear; he was utterly cowed. Jennie ran forward to him.

Meloney experienced a quick twinge; as usual, this affair had worked out for Lance after all. Jennie was crying over him. She did not see the utter cowardice in his face. Meloney took refuge once again in duty.

"You, Sloakes," he said crisply, "you'll come with me—like enough have a charge of attempted murder this time! An' don't try to pull that accident stuff. It don't go here!" He stared at his captive suddenly. "But, look here, Sloakes—I thought it was me you was after—for sending you down—"

Sloakes laughed grimly.

"No hard feeling against you for that," he said. "You got me dead to rights." His lip curled. "But as for that guy." He shot a contemptuous glance at Lance. "He tried to send me down when I was innocent. Framed up a charge against me, that's what he did—the low mean me! Just because I wouldn't give him a graft on anything I picked up. I sort of expected him in uniform today but that didn't matter. It's been coming to him for a long time. Look here, Miss, if I was you I'd have a bit less'n nothing to do with him. He's a crooked, yellow dog! If you don't believe me, Miss, just look in his eyes right now!"

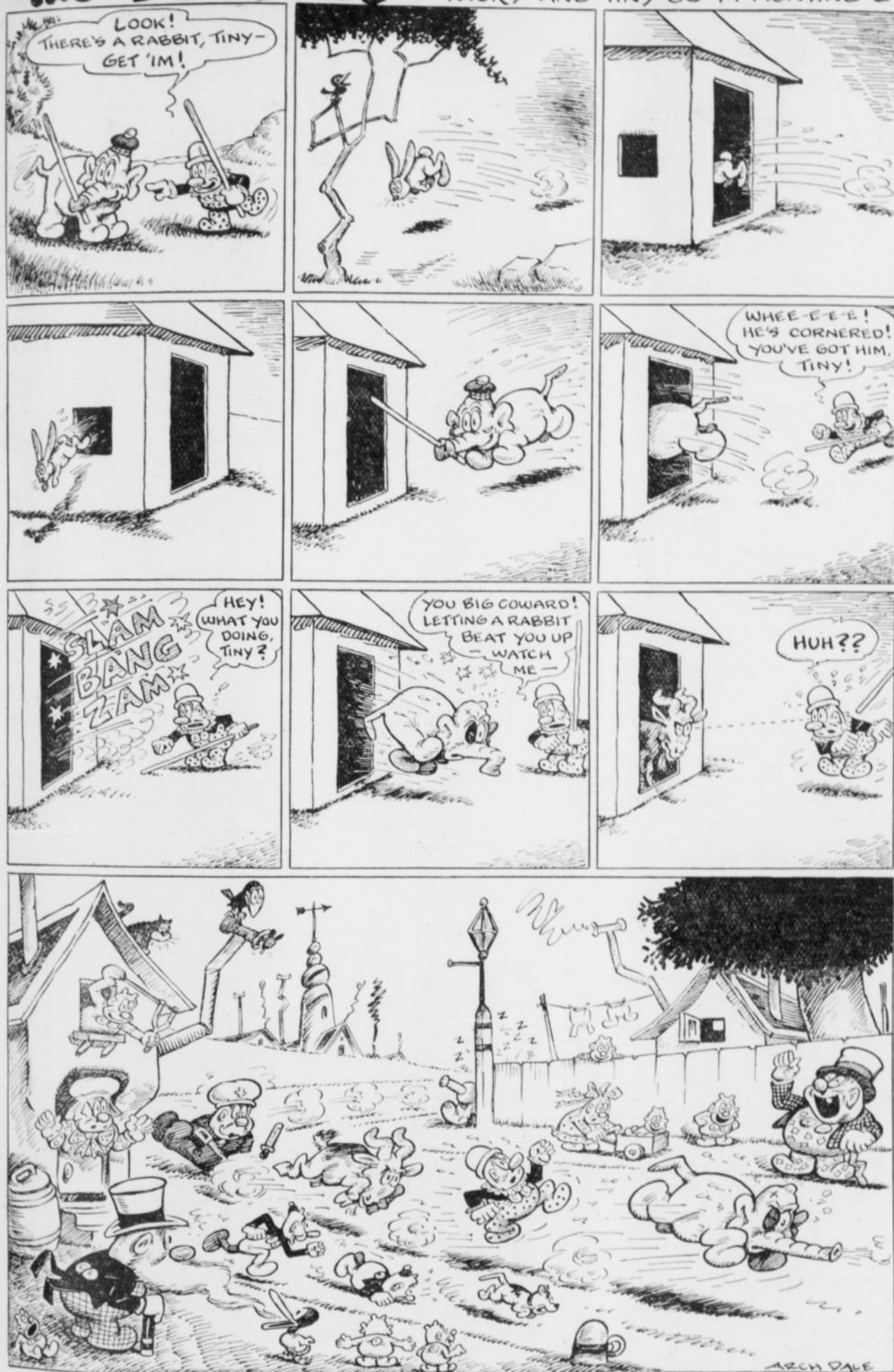
Tragic Death of Farm Editor

M. D. Geddes, vice-president and editor of the Farm and Ranch Review, met with a tragic death, on August 2, when he fell to his death while climbing Mount Lefroy, near Field. Mr. Geddes was heading a mountain-climbing party of four. The services of a Swiss guide were used part of the way up, but Mr. Geddes then dismissed him, as being a qualified guide himself under the rules of the Alpine Club he felt that he was competent to take charge of the climb. Later, while glissading down a slope he miscalculated the steepness of the descent and gained such speed that he was precipitated over a cliff, falling 600 feet into a snow pocket.

Mr. Geddes was one of the best known agricultural editors in Western Canada. He graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College about 25 years ago and for some time was on the staff of that institution. He then came West, and for many years was connected with Farm and Ranch Review. He was also well-known as an enthusiastic mountain climber and a member of the Alpine Club of Canada. He lectured widely on the subject of mountain climbing. The party which he was heading when he met his tragic death were engaged in taking motion pictures on Mount Lefroy.

The United States Customs Court has reversed the ruling of the treasury department regarding payment of duty on small amounts of goods taken back by tourists and has decreed that Americans remaining in Canada less than four or five days may return with \$100 worth of merchandise duty free. The articles said to be chiefly affected by the ruling are Irish linens, English and Scotch woollens and English china and porcelain purchased for souvenir and house-

The Doo Dads © NICKY AND TINY GO A-HUNTING ©



The Doo Dads

In the hot August days there are not very many interesting things to do in Dooville, so Tiny and Nicky Nut decided that they would go hunting. The first game they sighted was Jack Rabbit going lickety scoot over the fields. Tiny started at once to chase him but the rabbit made for an empty shack and got safely inside before Tiny could get anywhere near him. Tiny was greatly thrilled by the chase and dashed after Mr. Rabbit in grand style.

Now there was something about that shack which Tiny did not notice, and that was a window stood open on one side of it. Mr. Rabbit was wise enough to know that although Tiny might follow him

through the doorway he certainly could not jump out through the small window.

Nicky was a very excited Doo Dad when he arrived on the scene and thought that Tiny had the rabbit cornered in the shack. He stood outside ready to see the end of the chase. But the strangest sounds commenced to come from the shack! At first Nicky thought that Tiny was trying to knock the building down for he could hear nothing but "slam! bang! zam!" coming from the open door. Then, to his great surprise, Tiny came bounding out, looking very much the worse for wear, with one eye badly blackened and his tail tucked between his hind legs. Nicky was giving Tiny a scolding for permitting a little rabbit to scare him so badly when

suddenly someone else appeared in the doorway. It was Old Black Billy with war in his eye!

Then the hunters turned and ran. It was now Black Billy's turn to do some hunting and he lost no time in getting started. Even with one eye almost closed Tiny made pretty good speed and Nicky was not far behind. I am sure if the rabbit saw them going down the road he must have chuckled to himself. The sight was so funny that it even made Old Man Grouch laugh. Flannelfeet, the Cop, was so taken by surprise that I am sure he will not be able to catch that angry goat. Maybe old Tiny will look twice before he dashes into a building after Mr. Jack Rabbit again.

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SELLING—TWO ANGUS BULLS, AGED 13 and nine months respectively. Grandfire, Blackcap Revolution. Imported dams. Apply A. E. Clarke, Stonewall, Man. 16-2

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Holstein Milk



Vitality!

Highest
Returns
Per
Cow

in Toronto Creamery
**BUTTERFAT
COMPETITION**
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HOLSTEIN HERD

For the fourth time a herd of grade Holsteins in competition with 2,500 herds of all breeds wins the Toronto Creamery's annual prize for the highest returns per cow, based on yearly production.

In 1926 cream cheques from this grade herd of 12 cows totalled \$1,572.57, an average of \$131.04 per cow.

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The Extension Service
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RED-POLLED BULL CALVES, FROM R.O.P. cows. Accredited herd. Thomas H. Howes, Millet, Alta.

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American Rambouillets

THE ideal sheep for range or farm. More WOOL and MUTTON to the acre than any other breed. Literature and list of breeders free.

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SELLING—GOOD QUALITY, LENGTHY AND smooth registered Berkshires, both sex. Early April pigs, \$22; early May pigs, \$20. Fred Wheatley, Druid, Sask. 15-3

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PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES, SEVEN WEEKS, either sex, \$5.00 each, papers extra. H. G. Peters, Box 172, Winkler, Man.

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REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, FIVE months old, either sex, \$20 each, papers and crates free. O. J. Bourassa, Lafleche, Sask.

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POLAND-CHINA SPRING PIGS, IMPROVED type, either sex, registered. Tom Bunn, Findlater, Sask.

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REGISTERED TAMWORTHS—BRED FROM imported and University stock, April and June litters, \$11 and \$14 each, crated, including papers. Roy Cole, Simpson, Sask.

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CHINCHILLAS—WE SUPPLY PURE-BRED, pedigree, registered, healthy stock and buy pelts produced. Get our plan first. It will pay you. All Star Rabbitry, 846G Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 16-9

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Various

WANTED—MATURE WHITE FAN TAIL HEN pigeon. Heather Elwell, Blackfalds, Alta.

WANTED—PULLETS, ALL BREEDS. E. S. Miller Bird Co., 380 Portage, Winnipeg.

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Ten birds chosen to represent Alberta at World's Poultry Congress, Ottawa, this month. Pedigree March-hatched Cockerels from 200 to 263 egg hens, from \$5.00 to \$10. will be worth double by October. Satisfaction guaranteed. Males from our breeding pens this season \$6.00 each. A few hens with records of 200 to 240, \$5.00 each. Special prices on breeding pens. Owing to remodeling of incubator cellar, we offer five Charters 540-egg incubators used one season, at half price, \$50 each. Buy now and save money.

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Macleod, Alberta

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Results from short sales messages and "Want Ads." in this section continue to exceed all expectations. Readers have tried other papers only to find nothing like the same results are secured. If you intend testing a "Little Guide Ad." read the following extracts from letters recently received:

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In the past two years the circulation of The Grain Growers' Guide has increased more than 50 per cent., yet the cost of Classified advertising has only increased 20 per cent. This means advertisers are getting 50 per cent. better results at an increase in cost of only 20 per cent. You can reach more than 110,000 farm homes with a message in connection with anything you wish to sell or exchange at a cost of only a few cents a word. Hundreds of farmers have profited by this service—why not you? Be one of the first to advertise your honey or your pet stock, and you will be one of the first to be sold out. Write an Ad. out now.

RATES AND INSTRUCTIONS AT TOP OF THIS PAGE

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

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R.O.P. SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, from 300-egg laying strain of University, B.C. Now \$1.25. Thos. Noble, High River Stock Farm, Daysland, Alta. 15-4

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IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE

TERMS ARRANGED

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Winnipeg

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SOLSGIRTH, BEULAH
Apply **PRATT & LAUMAN, Birtle, Man.**
Phone 63, Birtle Exchange

1,120-ACRE FARM, STOCK, IMPLEMENTS and crop, 1½ miles from town. 900 acres cultivated, 600 acres in crop, also half interest in 300 acres wheat on rented land. Two John Deere tractors and Goodson separator in equipment. Price \$40 acre. \$10,000 cash, balance half crop, less thresh bill. Seven per cent. interest. Half this crop will almost make the cash payment. Binkley Bros., Real Estate Agents, Shaunavon, Sask. 15-2

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MANY THOUSAND ACRES IMPROVED FARM lands to offer at mortgage foreclosure prices. These farms are situated in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, in good districts. Big inducements given to experienced farmers with equipment. For particulars, write The Burgoyne Land Company, 401 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg. 15-4

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BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICU- lars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists 415 Howe St. Vancouver, B.C.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. For terms write for printed list The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg.

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10,000 ACRES FARM LANDS FOR SALE, IN THE heart of Saskatchewan's most fertile wheat area. Binkley Bros., Real Estate Agents, Shaunavon, Sask. 15-2

14 MILES FROM WINNIPEG, 160 ACRES choice wheat and garden land must be sold, possession this fall, \$30 per acre or near offer. Owner, P.O. Box 538, Winnipeg. 16-2

FOR SALE—GOOD QUARTER-SECTION FOR particulars, apply to A. F. Macdonald, Koroos, Sask. 16-2

TO RENT—200 ACRES CHOICE LAND AND buildings. L. C. Boulton, Russell, Man. 16-2

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FOR SALE—REEVES 40-INCH SEPARATOR, good running order; Garden City feeder; always shedded; belts in good shape. Bargain for cash.

SELLING, COMPLETE OR SEPARATE—32-78
Minneapolis separator and Waterloo steam engine.
Together, \$1,500; separator, \$800. In good condition. K. P. Reimer, Giroux, Man.

FOR SALE—ONE JOHN DEERE 24-INCH
Jumbo breaker; one Fordson tractor; one Massey-
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SELLING — 22-HORSE SAWYER-MASSEY
tandem compound engine, new flues, also 36-56
Waterloo separator, in splendid condition, \$800
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SELLING—WATERLOO STEAM THRESHING
outfit, 25-70 engine, test 150; separator 33-52;
new drive belt and tank. Lucien, Renard, Park.

SELLING—RUMELY OUTFIT, 15-30 ENGINE,
single cylinder, first-class shape; 28-44 separator.
The separator is good as new, run only 15 days.
Jas. A. Paur, Langham, Sask. 15-3

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perfect condition, \$175 cash. J. A. Binnie,
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FOR SALE—ONE AULTMAN-TAYLOR 30-60
tractor, in first-class condition. Price \$1,200.
G. F. Saywell, sec.-treas., Rural Municipality of
Sutton 103, Maseenod, Sask.

SELLING—A 28 H.P. GAAR-SCOTT DOUBLE

THRESHING ENGINE, \$375; 12-20 RUMELY, absolutely new sleeves and pistons, will handle and 22-inch separator. Write Box 69, Shickleton

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Complete steam threshing outfit, in good shape.
Would take small cash or cattle for payment.
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SELLING—32-54 AVERY SEPARATOR, IN
fair running condition, with belts. Cheap for cash.
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best water

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SELLING—10-30 RUMELY TRACTOR, \$600.
New John Deere corn blinder, complete, \$225.
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SELLING — THRESHING OUTFIT. TAKE
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FOR SALE—HART-PARR 30-60 ENGINE, 33-56
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SELLING—15-45 CASE STEAM ENGINE; 28-50
Case separator; 27-42 Aultman-Taylor separator.
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SELLING—STEAM THRESHER, CABOOSE,
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SELLING—22-36 SAWYER-MASSEY SEPAR-
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trade for stock. A. B. Wilde, Kinley, Sask. 15-2

SELLING—NORTH-WEST 25-HORSE STEAM
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FOR SALE—NEW RACINE SEPARATOR, 24-40,

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FOR SALE—LATEST TYPE CASE STEAM
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SELLING — GEORGE WHITE SEPARATOR.
40-66, complete. Bargain. A. Armstrong, Minto.

Man. 16-2
FOR SALE—36-58 CASE SEPARATOR, ALSO
 12-foot Massey-Harris cultivator. W. T. Mansell,
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Case steam engine. Snap for both at \$1,500.
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Waterloo separator, six-bottom Rumely plow, \$900.
G. T. Peterson, Dundurn, Sask. 16-3

FOR SALE—32-INCH G. WHITE SEPARATOR.

FOR SALE—RUMELY 36 STEAM ENGINE,
40-64 separator, or exchange for horses or ma-
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FOR SALE—18-36 STINSON TRACTOR AT A bargain for cash. C. R. Wallace, Austin, Man. 16-2

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40-64 separator, or exchange for horses or ma-
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FOR SALE — McCORMICK BINDER, CUT
about 800 acres, in good condition, \$150 cash
L. Reamer, Vidora, Sask. 16-2

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SCRAPPING CASE 75 STEAMER, REPAIRS
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SELLING—GREAT-WEST SEPARATOR, 36-60
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MISCELLANEOUS

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Established in 1868, the Oldest and Largest Company of its kind in the world, manufacturers of over 175 different Food Products, Flavoring Extracts, Spices, Toilet Articles, Soaps and Cleaners, Household Remedies, Veterinary Preparations and Disinfectants

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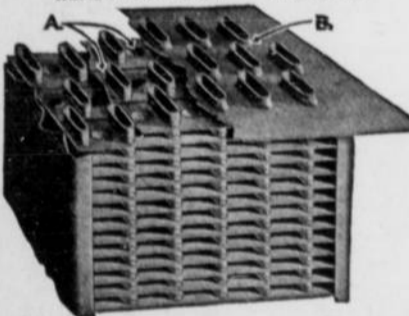
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Case 10-18 and 12-20	\$25.00
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All of the above are the Bolt-in type and are shipped complete with gaskets.

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We will refund the purchase price to any customer who is dissatisfied after giving one of these Radiators 30 days' trial. We build for all makes and models of tractors.

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Broilers Highest market price
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97 Atkins Street, Winnipeg

Feeding Smutty Grain

Gussov and Connors, of the Dominion experimental farms, take issue in a recent bulletin with the prevailing notion that digestive disorders generally follow the feeding of smutted grain to livestock. In an extensive investigation, they report, with all the ordinary farm animals, not a single instance was noted where animals were definitely sick as a consequence of their having eaten food contaminated with smut. On the other hand, they admit, it is better to play safe and to withhold this sort of grain, especially from pregnant animals. The escape of a large number of animals from any complications whatsoever is not proof that trouble will never occur. While no definite cases of trouble are recorded with smutted wheat, there are some well authenticated cases of poisoning with smutted oats.

These investigators tackled the question of smut spores fed to animals retaining their vitality through the processes of digestion and passing out with the manure to reinfest clean land, and cause smut in crops sown thereon, even though seed of such crops be treated. Their conclusion on this point is that the internal machinery of cattle, horses, swine and poultry make a pretty complete job of finishing off smut spores, but the pig cannot be depended on.

Can You Answer These?

A Page for the Wise Ones

EVERY issue The Guide will ask 20 questions. You send them in with the answers. Your name and address must be attached thereto so that it can be published with the answer which will appear in the following issue. Address correspondence to Question Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg.

How Many of These Can You Answer?

- 1—What was the most significant expression in King George's message to Canada on July 1?
- 2—How did it happen there never was a King of England referred to as George the First while he was on the throne.
- 3—What international event recently celebrated good-will between the United States and Canada?
- 4—What was the origin of the phrase "Crossing the Rubicon?"
- 5—What is the greatest Oratorio associated with the name of Handel?
- 6—What form does a butterfly assume when the egg is first hatched?
- 7—What was the unanswered question Pilate put to Jesus in the Judgment Hall?
- 8—Why do we say "Mad as a March Hare?"
- 9—What is the new name for undertakers?
- 10—Where is the Arch of Peace, celebrating 100 years of peace between the United States and Canada?

- 11—Who was Pygmalion?
- 12—What bird in England is regarded as the best singer?
- 13—What city in Arabia is the mecca for pilgrims?
- 14—Finish the following verse and name the author:
"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing."
- 15—Did Daniel Webster compile Webster's dictionary?
- 16—Who wrote "A Message to Garcia," and what is the big idea in it?
- 17—What town in England is noted for its cutlery?
- 18—Who wrote Gulliver's Travels?
- 19—Where did the famous cartoon "Dropping the Pilot" appear and to whom did it refer?
- 20—Where is Reno? For what is it famous?

Answers to the above will appear in the September 1 issue

Answers to Questions of August 1,

- 1—Who are the furthest North farmers in Canada and where are they located?
A—The 1921 census credited the Yukon with ten farmers who had 475 acres of improved land and 353 acres of cultivated crops.
- 2—What is a fulcrum?
A—The point at which a lever is placed to get purchase, or on which it turns.
- 3—What is a person who collects stamps called?
A—A philatelist.
- 4—What is a "Shivaree" and how was it introduced into Canada?
A—The Charivari is a mock serenade, consisting of rough music like the beating of drums and kettles. It was introduced into Canada by French settlers and became known under the corrupted name of "Shivaree."
- 5—Who were the Cavan Blazers?
A—The Cavan Blazers were gangs formed in rural Ontario about the middle of the last century, who took it upon themselves to redress local grievances, and to make life more or less miserable for unpopular characters.
- 6—When and where did the massacre of Seven Oaks take place?
A—In 1816 on what is now Main Street, Winnipeg, about two miles from the City Hall.
- 7—How did Sir John Macdonald first come into prominence?
A—He was counsel for Von Schultz, a Polish exile, who led a futile expedition from Ogdensburg across the St Lawrence in 1838. Schultz was captured, tried and executed.
- 8—What term is applied to the work of stuffing and mounting birds?
A—Taxidermy.
- 9—What is the motto of the Order of the Garter? Translate it into English.
A—Honi Soit qui Mal y pense. Evil to him who evil thinks.

- 10—When and where was Mary Pickford born?
A—In Toronto, Ontario, in 1893.
- 11—What is the most pretentious private dwelling ever built in Canada?
A—Casa Loma, a palatial residence built in Toronto by Sir Henry Pelatt.
- 12—Who was called The Sage of the Grange?
A—Goldwin Smith.
- 13—What noted Canadian poet died recently, and what was his greatest work?
A—Charles Mair. Tecumseh.
- 14—Who was called "The Warhorse of Cumberland?"
A—Sir Charles Tupper.
- 15—For what was Malthus famous?
A—His theories about over-population.
- 16—What is the scientific study of insects called?
A—Entomology.
- 17—What is Triticum sativum vulgare?
A—Common wheat.
- 18—Who propounded the theory of relativity?
A—A German mathematician, Einstein.
- 19—What is the chief ingredient of talcum powder?
A—Talc, a soft magnesium silicate rock, which can be finely ground.
- 20—What do the letters R.I.P. stand for?
A—Requiescat in pace—Rest in Peace.



A Rural School in Alberta

Painting Barn Structures

Not necessary to be an expert

THERE is perhaps nothing that adds so much to the dignity and refinement of the farm as nicely painted and well kept buildings. And yet the painting job is one that is sorely neglected on entirely too many farms, a job that is put off from time to time, and until the buildings take on that shabby, dilapidated look which is the first indication of certain ruin to the very best of farm structures.

The painting job, contrary to common belief, is neither an exceedingly delicate, nor a very laborious undertaking, and with the right set of materials, it is a job that no farmer should hesitate about undertaking himself without any expert assistance. Below I have given a few hints on common home painting, which should enable anyone to undertake an average job with a fair assurance of success.

Use Only Good Paint

The first consideration will naturally be the materials to be used. Always buy your paint from a standard dealer, or from a house whose integrity you do not question, paint cheap in price is usually cheap in quality, and it is therefore a wise policy to invest only in high quality paints, even if slightly higher in price. A good paint should possess, body, elasticity and good covering qualities and should always be bought according to the manufacturer's recommendations, and for the job designed. If necessary to thin paint, follow directions on the can. If linseed oil is called for as a thinner, it is well to use raw oil for outside use, and boiled for inside. The covering qualities vary with different paints, the condition of the surface to be painted, and the number of coats applied. Usually the dealer or catalog house will give a fair estimate of the number of gallons needed for any job.

Paint is always cheaper when purchased in larger containers, therefore it is advisable to buy in five or 10-gallon cans, or in half to full barrel lots when possible.

Before attempting to apply the paint it should be thoroughly stirred with a wooden or metal paddle until brought to an even consistency, and if too thick should be thinned until it can be conveniently applied with the brush.

Selecting Brushes

Next is the selection of the brush. The best brushes are made from hog bristles and set in rubber, and the next best from horsehair, and set in either rubber, composition or merely clinched. A good brush is a permanent investment, and if taken care of may be used for many jobs, while a cheap brush usually loses its shape and hold after the first day's use and is expensive at any price. However the best brush is as easily spoiled by improper care as the poor one, and a few rules must be observed for their proper care.

Never stand a brush on its bristles, neither in paint or oil or dry. It is the worst mistreatment a brush can have. I always bore a small hole through the centre of a new brush about one inch above the bristles and secure a stiff wire slightly longer than the brush, loops one end so it can be conveniently carried along hanging from the handle of the can, and whenever it becomes necessary to lay aside the brush it is but a moment's work to suspend it in the paint can by means of the wire and the hole through the brush. Of course it cannot be kept thus for a very long time, but if kept in a cool and dry place it may be thus suspended overnight.

When through painting don't consider your job complete before you have thoroughly cleaned and put away your brush. Kerosene and gasoline will remove fresh paint from a brush with little effort, but clean it well and after every speck of paint is removed, give the brush a rinsing in warm soap suds and hang up to dry. If you have several painting jobs with a few days intermission, the brush may be suspended in a can of linseed oil or turpentine, or if these are not available brine is a good substitute.

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After you plow or disc your grain stubble, cultivate intensively before seeding with an Acme XL Surface Cultivator.

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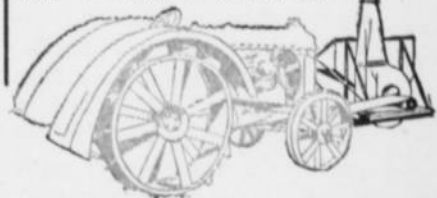
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Softening Brushes

There are several more or less valuable commercial preparations on the market for softening paint-hardened brushes, but it is seldom the brush can be renewed to a perfect state again although it can be used for rough outdoor jobs. A home-made preparation that will soften certain kinds of paint may be made as follows: Two table-spoons of table salt; three tablespoons of kerosene and one pint of warm water mixed together. Suspend brush in mixture for several days until soft. The mixture should be kept moderately warm for best results.

And now being ready for painting, if you are a new beginner it is well to select a rather inconspicuous wall to begin with. Commence on the north side of a building and paint with the sun, thus both yourself and the paint is away from direct sunlight. It is almost impossible to paint a wall in glaring sunlight. Start at the top of the building, and paint horizontally for a depth of about two feet at a time. Proceed with free hand strokes the length of your elbow sway, and paint the entire length of the building before starting a new strip. This will prevent "sections" which are very liable to show if you paint a strip up and down. Be careful that all paint is spread evenly over the surface, and that your brush travels well over the dividing line otherwise the finished may appear streaked.

For a large barn or other large surfaces I use a brush six inches wide as it saves much time, for other smaller surfaces four inches is usually the standard size. For small delicate jobs around windows, etc., the nature of the work will dictate the size and shape of the brush. It is well to have the two, three, four and six-inch sizes for the various jobs about the farm and home.

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Salesman: "And what kind of a motor car horn would you like, sir? Do you care for a good, loud blast?"

Haughty Customer: "No; I want something that just sneers."

"Casey," said his friend, Dugan, "how do you tell how old a chicken is?"

"I can always tell by the teeth," said Casey.

"By the teeth!" exclaimed Dugan. "You poor prune, a chicken has no teeth."

"No," admitted Casey, "but I have."

Wife: "This pudding is a sample of the new cook's work. What do you think of it?"

Husband: "I call it mediocre."

"No, dear; it's tapioca."

An engineer, surveying the right of way for the proposed railroad, was talking to a farmer.

"Yes," he said, "the line will run right through your barnyard."

"Well," answered the farmer, "ye can do it, if ye want, but I'll be jiggered if I'll git up in the night just to open the gate every time a train comes through."

"I have only one request to make," groaned the college man who had come to work in the harvest.

"What is that, Mr. Smart?" returned the farmer.

"Please let me stay in bed long enough for the lamp chimney to cool off."

Teacher (seeking to point out the wickedness of stealing): "Now, if I were to put my hand in someone's pocket and take out the money in it, what would I be?"

Tommy: "Please, miss you'd be his wife."

Irate Manager: "Late again! Have you ever done anything on time?"

Clerk: "Yes, sir. I bought a car."

"It's an old saying that the better the wares the greater the sale."

"Yes, but it's the other way around in my business. The worse the article the more they are used."

"What do you sell?"

"Matches."

Jack and Mary had just been to the grown-ups' church for the first time. A day or two afterward they were found in the nursery whispering audibly to each other.

"What are you children doing?" their nurse asked.

"We're playing church," replied Jack.

"But you shouldn't whisper in church," admonished the nurse.

"Oh, we're the choir," said Mary.

Little Leslie was going to a party at the best house in the road, and his mother gave him a few pointers about his table manners.

When, later in the evening, her son returned, she asked whether he had obeyed her instructions.

"Oh, yes," he replied proudly.

"When they offered me a second piece of cake, I said: 'Take that beastly stuff away!'—just the same as father does."

Suitor: "I come to you, sir, to ask for your daughter's hand."

Her Father: "Very well, young man, I've no objection; but I feel that I ought to inform you that her hand is the least expensive thing about her."

A farmer's boy brought a cowhide to the village produce dealer and asked what the price was for hides.

"Is it a green hide?" asked the dealer.

"Naw," replied the boy disgustedly,

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Use Minard's—the ever-reliable remedy. It draws out the inflammation, eases pain, brings speedy recovery.

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"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I purchased more and in about six weeks I was completely healed." (Signed) John A. MacDonald, South West Margaree, N. S.

Nothing quicker or safer than Cuticura Soap and Ointment for skin troubles that itch and burn.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c.

Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

CANCER

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DR. WILLIAMS' SANATARIUM
525 University Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

"they ain't no green cows. The one this skin came offen was a brindle."

Mrs. Hicks: "I don't take any stock in these faith cures brought about by the laying on of hands."

Mrs. Wicks: "Well, I do; I sure cured my little boy of the cigarette habit that way."

Jimmy had been sent to bed by his mother for using profane language. When his father came home, she sent him upstairs to punish the boy. "I'll teach that young-un to swear," he roared, and started up the stairs. He tripped on the top step and even his wife held her ears for a few minutes.

"You'd better come down now," she called up after the air had cleared somewhat, "he's had enough for his first lesson."

The Man: "Still, in spite of what you say, I think marriage is a pretty good institution."

The Maid: "Yes, but who wants to live in an institution."